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FORMAL SURRENDER TENDERED BY CHANG, CHIANG WAR LEADER

Enemy Commander Lays Down Arms to Japanese at Civil Office in Taian

2,000 TROOPERS CAPTURED

Other Chungking Units in Shantung Suffer Heavily at Hands of Japanese

Domei

TAIAN, Southern Shantung Province, August 25.—Japanese military operations aimed at the establishment of peace and order throughout Shantung Province took an important stride forward recently when Chang Teng-kung, commander of a Chungking unit which had been offering resistance in the vicinity of Tsulaishan, about 20 kilometers south of Taian, surrendered to the Japanese Forces.

Formal capitulation of the Chungking military leader, together with some 2,000 troops under his command, took place at the Japanese Civil District Office at Taian on August 20.

190 Prisoners Captured

Domei

TSUINGTAO, August 25.—During mopping-up operations against remnants of the 113th division under Yu Hsueh-chang and the old Kuomintang troops in Chucheng and Tuhsien sectors, central Shantung Province, Japanese Forces captured 190 enemy soldiers, it was learned here today.

Between August 19 and August 22, the enemy left behind 788 dead, while the booty taken, included a heavy machine-gun, 17 light machine-guns, two trench mortars, 15 automatic rifles, 280 rifles, 13,572 rifle shells, 20 revolvers, 69 hand grenades and other war equipment, it was said.

Supply Route Worry

Domei

CANTON, August 25.—Indicating mounting Chungking concern over the practicability of the northwestern route, the Chungking newspaper Yi Shih Pao discloses that Ho Yao-tsu, executive member of the Chungking National Mobilization Committee, will be dispatched shortly by Chiang Kai-shek to Sinkiang Province to investigate the feasibility of the supply road.

Ho, according to the Yi Shih Pao, will discuss the possibility of transporting military supplies to Chungking over the northwestern route with Shang Shih-tsai, head of the Sinking provincial regime.

To Draft Overseas Chinese

Since no proper measures have been taken for the relief of overseas Chinese who have returned to Chungking, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has decided to draft over 300,000 young Chinese who recently returned from Burma, India, Malaya and other foreign lands, according to a Asahi report received here frm Canton today, quoting information received there from Chungking.

Red Leaders Meet

Domei

NANKING, August 25.—According to reliable but unconfirmed reports received here today, Chen I, commander of the 4th Chinese Communist Army, summoned 200 leaders of the Communist military organ for conference somewhere to

(Continued on Page 2)

MAYOR CHOU OF NANKING WILL PAY VISIT TO JAPAN

Purpose of Call Is to Inspect Conditions in Leading Cities

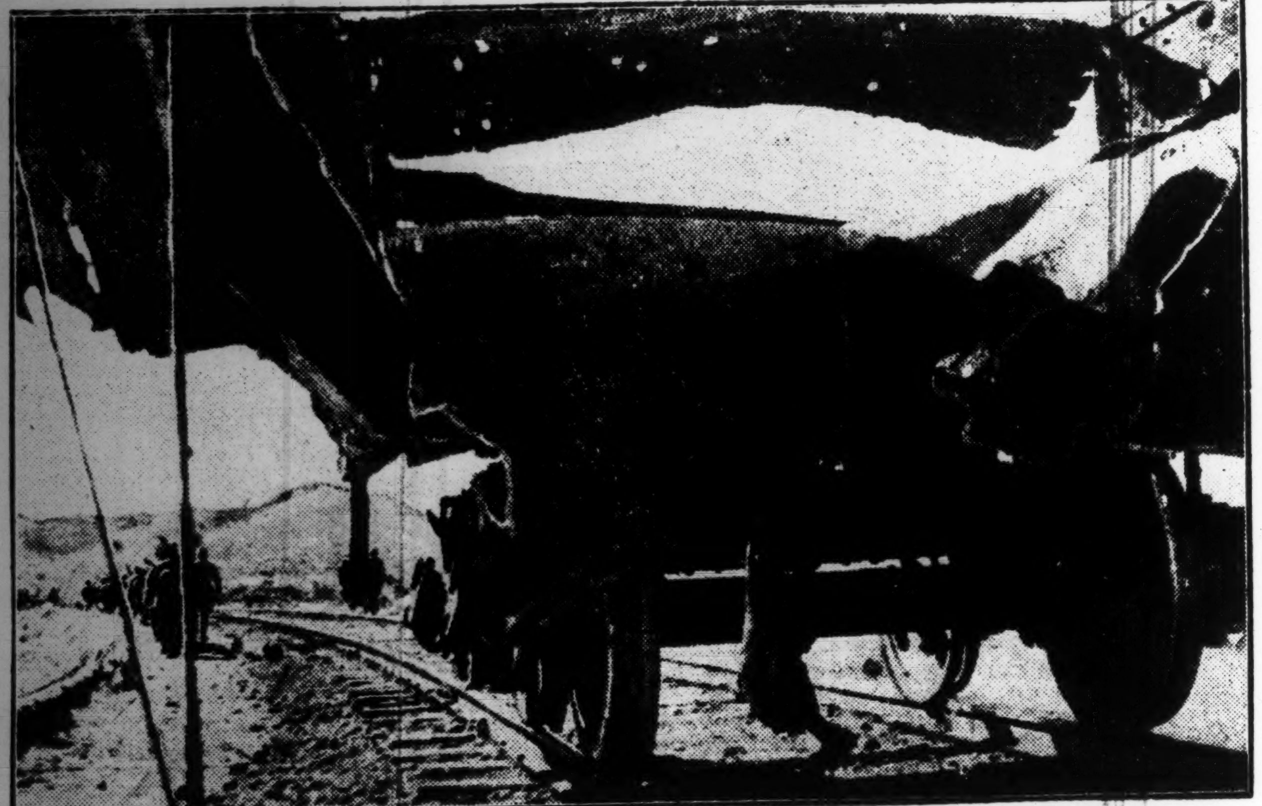
Domei

NANKING, August 25.—Prior to attending the East Asia Cities Conference, which will be held at Hsinking in September, Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, will visit Japan to inspect the actual conditions in the leading Japanese cities, it was learned here today.

The Mayor of Nanking especially expressed his hope to closely study matters concerning education, social problems as well as the Japanese municipal authorities' actual guiding policy. Mr. Chou further stated that he will confer with persons in various fields of endeavor in order to convey his opinion regarding the construction of Greater East Asia.

In conclusion, Mr. Chou stated that at the forthcoming Hsinking conference he would like to submit plans suitable for Asia's cities, based on his study of those in Japan.

Rail Link Under Japanese Control



The Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, formerly an important transport route for Chungking war efforts, has recently been seized by Imperial troops who are now cleaning up enemy remnants in the area. To the left of the shell-riddled gondola can be seen Japanese soldiers in action along the railway track. (Passed by War Ministry)

Chungking Blasts British Policy in India; Wants Atlantic Charter to Include Asia

Severely and bluntly criticizing Britain's inhuman attitude toward the Indian people who have risen against British imperialism, the Chungking regime stressed that the Atlantic Charter should be applied not only to Europe but also to Asia, in a statement issued by its Central Committee on Tuesday, reports an Asahi dispatch from Canton.

The statement issued through the Reuters News Agency to Britain and its allies follows:

"The Central Committee firmly and bravely expressed its views concerning the Atlantic Charter in its letters addressed to newspapers, news agencies and to Britain and its allies.

"In its letters, the Chungking regime clarified fully its military as well as political demands considered as vitally important not only to the regime but also to the Allies. In this sense, both Britain and the Chungking regime are in a position to stress the world-wide importance of the Atlantic Charter.

"Therefore, our assertions regarding the charter concerns the problem of Indian freedom as well as the freedom of the whole of Asia. The Chungking regime insists on and will continue to insist on this immutable policy. From this viewpoint, we regret that the British policies in India are the blunt manifestation of imperialism and that we must point to them as signs of Anglo-American arrogance.

"In a word, the Central Committee believes that equality should exist in the treatment of both Europeans and Asiatics. Therefore, the Central Committee demands the immediate abolition of discriminatory treatment and adherence to this invariable principle."

INSURANCE OFFICES PLANNED FOR SOUTH

China Also Included in Project —Japanese Companies to Set Up Branches

Acting upon the suggestion of the Finance Ministry, insurance companies in Japan are expected to extend their business in China and the Southern Regions, reports Domei today.

Since survey work in China has been completed and investigation under way in the Southern Regions, it is hoped that the Japanese insurance companies will begin operations in these areas next spring.

Heretofore, insurance business has been confined to Japanese in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but the Finance Ministry has urged that a canvass be made of the native inhabitants in the various localities.

In this connection, two or three insurance companies, it is hoped, will be established and local capital absorbed under joint management of the companies.

China will be divided into three territories, namely, north, central and south, wherein, the big five insurance companies as well as insurance companies of the three leading financial houses will establish themselves.

Plans are being studied by the respective insurance companies through the various committees representing the designated territories.

However, in some areas it is practically impossible to check up on the inhabitants' health condition and standard of living, which are necessary in writing insurance.

The insurance system prevailing in Japan will become difficult to apply in those territories, therefore, it is desirable that a special semi-official company be organized to do insurance business, which ordinary companies might not be able to carry on without sustaining loss.

Famous Garden Found

The celebrated garden of the feudal lord of Matsuyama, symbolizing the spirit of the Momoyama Period, was accidentally discovered by Sanchin Shigemori and Hoshin Nishitani, both of the Kyoto Landscape Society, while they were visiting the site of the castle of the Lord at Takanashi-cho, Okayama, on Sunday, reports Domei.

BRAZIL 'BLACKS OUT;' STARTS RECRUITING

Move Taken by Rio De Janeiro After War Declaration Against Axis

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—For the first time since Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy, Rio de Janeiro enforced light control in the city last night, Transocean reported today, quoting advices received in Lisbon.

Searchlights continually searched the sky over Rio de Janeiro throughout the night until dawn.

Recruits Volunteers

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—With Brazil at war with Germany and Italy, recruiting offices for volunteers for service in the Brazilian armed forces were opened today in various parts of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Transocean reported from Lisbon.

Brazilian Tanker Sunk

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The Brazilian Government today announced that the Brazilian tanker, Louisiana, has been sunk while en route to Rio de Janeiro, according to reports received here from the Brazilian capital.

Non-Belligerent Status

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Both Argentina and Chile this afternoon issued statements announcing that they are according Brazil a status of a non-belligerent, Reuter's reported here.

FRASER MEETS ROOSEVELT

New Zealand Premier Discusses Pacific Situation

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has arrived in Washington to confer with President Roosevelt reportedly on the war situation in the Pacific, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

It is understood that Fraser was invited by Roosevelt to visit the American capital.

THAILAND SUPPORTS INDIA INDEPENDENCE

Premier Songgram Advises Indians to Unite Solidly Against Britain

FRIENDLY TIES STRESSED

Sees Japan Leading Nation in East Asia—Encourages Industries

Thailand's sympathy with the Indians who aspire to acquire independence is boundless, stated Thai Premier Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram in an interview held on Tuesday with the Japanese press primarily to introduce his son and daughter who returned recently from the United States aboard the Japanese expatriation ship, Asama Maru, reports the Asahi this morning.

"Thailanders are praying wholeheartedly for the welfare of the Indian people who have suffered under the yoke of the Britishers," said the Thai Premier. "However, in order to accomplish their long-cherished program for gaining independence, all the Indian races should first of all transcend their religions, cultures and boundaries, to unite in one body.

"For the cause of the Indian independence, Thailand is doing and will do her best to help her in close cooperation with Japan."

About the problem of the enhancement of Thai nationalism, Premier Songgram stated that all his policies are intended for awakening the Thai people to real patriotism. "However," he added, "it will be dangerous to enhance nationalism to the extreme extent, as such may cause the people's unnecessary hostility toward foreign countries."

Cementing Friendly Relations

The Thai Premier stressed that he intends to further cement friendly relations with all the friendly countries, particularly with Japan, the leader nation of East Asia. According to the Premier of Thailand, the existence of such a strong Power like Japan guarantees the welfare of all the Asiatic nations.

With regard to the commodity price problem in Thailand, Premier Songgram pointed out its importance saying that in parallel with the policies being followed for restricting the commodities, efforts are also being made for stabilizing the commodity prices and for encouraging various industries with a view to adjusting the relation between supply and demand.

Asked why the Thai Government is so particular about the dress of the people, the Premier stated that since Thailanders in the past were looked down upon by foreign countries due to the people's slouched dressing, the Government enforced strictly the ordinance governing the nation's dress.

Concerning the general election scheduled to be held this coming December, the Premier declared that he is determined to follow suit of Japan which carried out the general election amidst the War of Greater East Asia.

Questioned about the economic cooperation with Japan, he stated that an agreement was reached between the two Governments concerning the exchange of materials produced in the respective countries.

Concluding his interview, the Premier regretted that he could not realize his long-cherished desire of visiting Japan due to the pressure of his official business.

VICEROY WILL CALL SPECIAL ASSEMBLY ON INDIAN QUESTION

Linlithgow's Step Considered Historic in Annals of British Rule

MORE UPRISINGS REPORTED

Patna Suffers 200 Casualties—Attempt to Alienate Hindus, Mohammedans Made

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 25.—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, according to a Havas dispatch from New Delhi, will convene a special session of the Indian Assembly, a step which is considered historic in the annals of the British rule in that country.

The Assembly will take up matters concerned with the present Indian turmoil, a very eloquent sign that the domestic situation in India, despite the British Government's propaganda to the contrary, is gradually mounting in seriousness.

At Patna in Bihar Province, the latest reports received here disclosed that the firing by the British soldiers on Indian demonstrators had brought about in two days nearly 200 casualties, inclusive of women.

The whole city of Patna, a thriving center on the Ganges River, is now a gloomy place with heaps of wreckage found here and there on the streets and the corners guarded by the British soldiers.

At Lucknow in the United Provinces, the British authorities tried to estrange the Hindus from the Mohammedans by a wicked trick of secretly planting dynamites in the mosques so the people there in when it exploded would believe it was Hindu intrigue. The underhand measure of the authorities was soon discovered by the Indian populace, who, infuriated by the act, assaulted the British. The result was indiscriminate firing and massacring of the native inhabitants by the Britishers.

Freedom of Press Demanded

The All-India Press Committee passed a resolution at its extraordinary meeting, held at New Delhi on Sunday, demanding that the Indian Government remove all restrictions and restraints imposed on Indian newspapers, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from Saigon today.

By passing this resolution, the committee indirectly expressed its support of the national independence movement of the Indian National Congress Party, the report said.

SHONAN CITY COMMENCES TO REGISTER UNEMPLOYED

Plans to Enforce Occupation Control System, Pay Out Allowances

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 25.—The authorities here have decided to take positive measures in order to brighten up the lives of the citizens, it is reported.

As one of the first moves in this direction, efforts will be made to solve the unemployment problem, and the registration of the unemployed had commenced yesterday.

Although there has been a noticeable decrease in those out of work as construction projects make progress, a number of intellectuals are still forced to remain idle.

Accordingly, importance is being attached to registration of these idle intellectuals and since yesterday about 1,500 persons have been registered.

In parallel with the registration of the unemployed, the municipal authorities plan to enforce an occupation control system and will take steps to pay out unemployment allowances in the future.

In conjunction with the settlement of the unemployment problem, the authorities will also take measures to accelerate the resumption of factories, business firms and others.

U.S. SIGNS RUBBER PACT

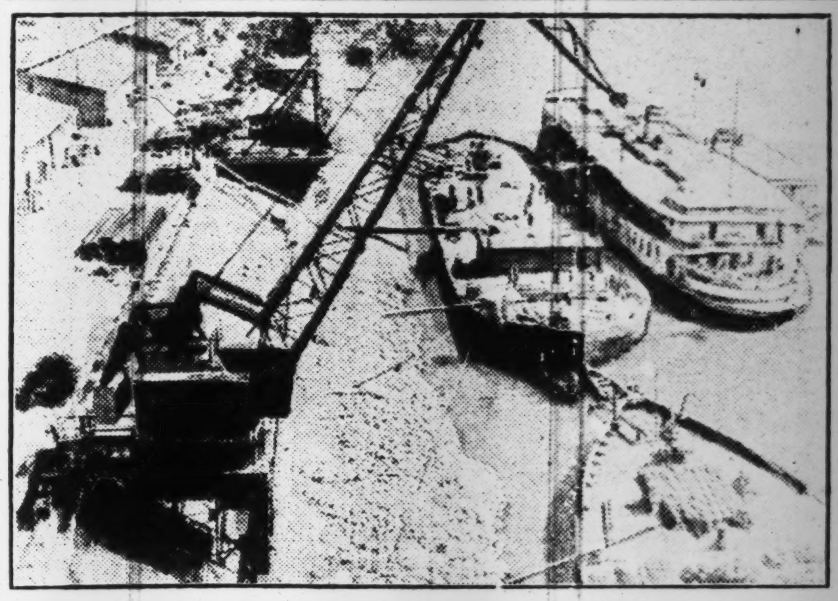
Salvador to Sell All Supply Less Domestic Needs

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The United States' State Department today announced conclusion of a rubber trade pact between the United States and Salvador, Reuters reported from Washington.

Under the terms of the pact, Salvador will sell to the United States all the rubber produced in Salvador less domestic requirements.

Awaits German War Storm



The waterfront at Stalingrad on the Volga, the strategic city toward which the armies of the Axis are now rapidly nearing.

Citizens Evacuate From Stalingrad As Germans Surround Doomed City

Vessels on Volga River Hauling Away Machineries —Terror-Stricken People Suffer From Acute Food Shortage

With the gradual encirclement of the strategic city of Stalingrad being tightened daily by the Germans, the citizens there have commenced to leave the city on the 22nd of this month, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Nichi Nichi, reports Domei.

The vessels on the Volga River are now being loaded with machinery taken out of the dismantled factories for transportation to less dangerous sections of the Soviet Union. All the plants have been closed since August 17.

Terror-stricken as the German forces commenced to encircle the city from the northwest, the people are now fleeing northwest along the banks of the river. Those who have failed to leave are now being employed in the construction of fortresses and digging trenches.

The distribution of food to the women and children in the city is reported as becoming scanty and bad.

Although citizens still remaining number more than 200,000, the authorities are not eager to evacuate them as their transfer to other localities will bring up the big problem of food supply.

A fierce fire originating in the southeastern section of the city is said to be spreading rapidly, fanned by a strong wind, and under the shower of sparks and flames, the people are in consternation.

MIDDLE EAST SEEN NEXT SCENE OF WAR

New Operations May Be Started in Egypt, Iran and Iraq, Latest Reports Indicate

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—New operations may be started in Egypt shortly, as Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North Africa and the Middle East, is devoting his studies to strategies by which he will engage the Axis troops under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, a Reuter war correspondent reported today.

The announcement that the British forces have established the joint headquarters of Iran and Iraq can be considered as testifying to the fact that plans to break the stalemate in the Middle East are being mapped out, he pointed out, adding that the present state of affairs in nowise allow for hesitation on the part of the Axis or the British side.

Shows British Concern

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—Military observers here attach significance to

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PHOTO STUDIOS ENJOYING BOOM IN CHIANG CAPITAL

Citizens Over 13 Years of Age Must Submit Three Pictures To Authorities

Domei

CANTON, August 24.—In marked contrast to the wretched condition of the people in Chungking-dominated areas because of material scarcity and soaring commodity prices, photographers in Chungking are enjoying an unexpected boom, it was learned here today.

As a preventative measure against spies, as well to facilitate the fair distribution of foodstuffs, the municipal authorities have requested that residents in Chungking above 15 years of age, should submit three photographs when applying for identification cards, it was learned. Since the population in Chungking is estimated roughly at 800,000, photographers in Chungking are experiencing a wave of prosperity.

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 yuan worth of negatives and 1,000,800 yuan worth of prints will be consumed in Chungking, according to the present rate, under the supposition that 1,000,000 negatives and prints are required.

Seventy-two studios in the city are now feverishly busy with the increased trade, it was revealed.

TEMRJUK OCCUPIED BY RUMANIAN ARMY

Is Strategic Port—Luftwaffe Busy Over Egypt, English Channel, Russia

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—Following intense fighting, Rumanian forces yesterday occupied the strategic port of Temrjuk on the Kuban estuary, the High Command announced today.

Simultaneously, to the south of the lower Kuban, Soviet counter-attacks were frustrated and the enemy forced to retreat to higher regions, it was said.

On the Egyptian front during the past two nights, the Luftwaffe attacked a British airport northwest of Cairo where hangars and grounded planes were destroyed, it was said.

Yesterday, German mine-sweepers attacked a superior number of British motor torpedo-boats on the English Channel and sank one motor torpedo-boat and another larger vessel, the announcement said, adding the German ships returned safely to their port.

Again last night, A German patrol ship encountered and sank two enemy torpedo-boats.

Archangel Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—In a daring raid yesterday against the harbor district of Archangel, northern Soviet port, German bomber and stuka

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THIERACK IS APPOINTED NAZI JUSTICE MINISTER

Fuehrer Promotes President of People's Court to Fill Vacancy

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today appointed Dr. Otto Georg Thierack as Minister of Justice, according to a German official communique reaching here today. Dr. Thierack has been President of the People's Court of the Reich Justice Ministry.

The post which Dr. Thierack is filling was left vacant after the death of Dr. Franz Guertner, former Justice Minister.

The communique further disclosed that Senator Doctor Rothenberger has been assigned to the post of Vice-Minister from the post of Chief of the Hamburg Lower Court, while Dr. Feisler has been appointed head of the People's Court, succeeding the new Justice Minister Dr. Thierack.

STALINGRAD ON FIRE AS AXIS PUSHING ON; STEEL RING TIGHTER

Germans Pounding Rear Communication Lines—Plants, Arms Store Razed

DECISIVE STAGE REACHED

3,000 Planes, Huge Troop Concentrations, Preparing for Final Drive on City

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 25.—German forces are attacking Stalingrad and its rear communication routes day and night, and the city is now enveloped in conflagration, while important war industry plants and other military equipment are seriously damaged.

Reaching Final Stage

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 25.—The attack on Stalingrad is reaching its decisive stage as many divisions of German and Rumanian troops are storming the Soviet positions, while 3,000 planes under the command of Colonel-General Freiher von Richthofen are cooperating in the attack.

On the other hand, German units that are closing on the northern part of the city are further oppressing the Soviet troops in the western shore of the Don River, and also in the southern area as the encirclement is being gradually tightened.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent predicted that the city of Stalingrad would be entirely scorched to earth, as the present battle is becoming extremely fierce and gruesome.

Defenses Pierced

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—Determined and stubborn German tank thrusts yesterday resulted in the piercing of Soviet defense lines southwest of Stalingrad the High Command announced today.

Simultaneously, strong Stuka and bomber formations bombed Soviet positions to the northwest of the beseiged city, it was said.

During the fighting, a total of 35 enemy tanks as well as fuel and ammunition depots were destroyed the announcement said, adding, 45 enemy planes were shot down in this area.

Stalingrad Fall Nears

Asahi Service

ZURICH, August 25.—The attack on Stalingrad is now approaching a decisive stage, and German forces have hurriedly constructed fortresses at several points on the eastern shore of the Don River. At the same time, they have pushed the wedges deeper into the Soviet line.

At some sectors, Italian and Rumanian troops are fighting along with the German soldiers in close cooperation. German vanguards that wedged into the Soviet position are being resisted and counter-attacked by the Soviet forces. But to protect the advance guards, German airplanes numbering more than 1,000 are constantly bombing the enemy positions.

Utilizing the wind blowing from the west, the Germans set fire to the grass field at the Kotelnikovsk front, and the smoke and flame are considerably annoying the Soviet southern defense troops. The grass field there is reported to be covered with numerous Soviet bodies, according to a report to the Exchange Telegraph from Moscow. Some newspaper correspondents reported that the Stalingrad defense battle is the most fierce ever fought in the present war.

Meanwhile, Soviet Marshal Simon Timoshenko is said to be resolved to give up defending Stalingrad after all, but he still possesses a firm determination to defend the city to the last man. Important machineries have already been taken out of the city, but on the other hand, a strong defense line is being constructed between the Don River and the city by mobilizing the entire citizens. The same desperate effort as given for the defense for Moscow last year is now being directed for defending Stalingrad. However, in spite of all the defense, the fall of Stalingrad is now believed inevitable, and it is only a matter of days before its fate is doomed.

In the meantime, a telegram to the Kuibishev Telegraph from Moscow said that it is doubtful whether Stalingrad could be defended against the German forces armed with superior equipment.

Caucasus Advance Pushed

Asahi Service

ZURICH, August 25.—German forces are pressing on the Caucasus from three directions. The first is the mountain region advance. German forces have already passed the steep mountain area and are about to reach Novorossisk and Tuapse. The second advance is being made toward Grozny. The third is being

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AMERICA DIRECTLY MENACED BY JAPAN

With Occupation of Attu, Kiska Isles Japanese Can Raid U.S. Mainland

Seattle has been brought into the range of aerial bombardment by Japanese warplanes as a result of the occupation by the Imperial Forces of Attu and Kiska islands, of the Aleutians, declared Kanzo Fukazawa and Kenji Hamada in a radio broadcast delivered Tuesday evening over the JOAK network.

Mr. Fukazawa and Mr. Hamada are both correspondents of the Domei News Agency who followed the Imperial Forces in their expedition to the Aleutians in the capacity of Army reporters.

Mr. Fukazawa's speech, describing the recent conditions on Narukami-shima and Atsuta-shima (formerly Kiska and Attu islands respectively), was, in substance, as follows:

"When the Japanese Forces occupied Kiska and Attu islands, the United States authorities daily propagandized through the radio that those islands were of no great military importance. However, it was evident that the American military authorities had attached much importance to those islands, because, when the Japanese Forces occupied them, they found many materials for communications and fuel for ships and planes which had been sent there evidently in order to consolidate the military strength of the naval and air bases there. Furthermore, there was also evidence of the fact that the United States Navy had been planning to land marines on these islands around August.

Abortive Enemy Raids

"After those islands were taken by the Japanese, the American Boeing B-17-E planes daily came over Kiska Island to carry out air raids. But the huge bombs which the enemy released dropped everywhere save on important military establishments. A certain captain of the garrison told me that the enemy released bombs without reserve as if each of them was worth only 50 sen. 'It is wonderful that none of the enemy bombs hit the military establishments,' the captain said with a grin.

"On a certain fine day following our arrival at Kiska Island, the American warplanes paid us a visit. Two flying fortresses flew over the island at an altitude of about 9,000 meters. As the Japanese high-angle guns opened a barrage of fire and fighter planes flew up to counter-attack the enemy, the huge American bombers fled in consternation, simultaneously dumping their bombs which fell, not on the island, but into the sea.

"The enemy submarines, on the other hand, are also active in conducting guerilla warfare in the waters around the western Aleutians. However, many of them have already fallen victims to the Japanese men-of-war and are now lying on the bottom of the Bering Sea and North Pacific. During our voyage on board a transport toward a certain harbor, we had the opportunity of seeing an American submarine sent to the bottom by the transport we were aboard.

"The soldiers of the Imperial Forces stationed in those far-flung islands 2,000 nautical miles from the homeland are valiantly fighting inclement weather and various inconveniences which are more troublesome than the enemy. I hereby tell you that the defense in the North is solid."

Explaining the strategic significance of the occupation of Attu and Kiska islands, Kenji Hamada said:

American Mainland Menaced

"The occupation of Attu and Kiska by the Imperial Army Forces has not only frustrated America's attempt to attack Japan from the North, but has also resulted in placing Japan in a position to attack the American mainland.

"Already prior to the outbreak of the current war, the United States had been exerting itself to strengthen the defenses of the Aleutians. As the enemy had suffered successive reverses since the commencement of the war, he placed much hope on the Aleutians as the only remaining attack route against our country. But, before the American forces could utilize this route, the Japanese succeeded in capturing those two islands in a surprise attack, without losing a single soldier.

"If the Americans had utilized Kiska or Attu Island, air raids on the mainland of Japan would have been comparatively easy, because the distance from those islands to the Chishima Island group is only 700 nautical miles.

"Now that the American forces have been forced to retreat to Dutch Harbor, it is almost impossible for them to conduct offensive operations from this base against Japan. Meanwhile, we are now in a position to attack not only Alaska but even Seattle when necessary.

"The loss of the Aleutians has dealt a heavy blow to the United States, politically as well as militarily.

"Lastly, I should like to entreat you not to forget the fact that loyal and valiant officers and men of the Imperial Forces have fought and are fighting against terrible weather conditions of those northern islands to secure the northern defense of our country."

Sino-Japanese Bank Created

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 25.—The Sino-Japanese Industrial Bank has undertaken to handle remittances between Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow. This bank was established last month by Japanese and Chinese local financial leaders.

Traffic Week Results Inspected

Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta was an interested observer yesterday at Tokyo Station as the nationwide "Traffic Morality Week" swung into activity. From the look on his face, the citizens seem to be doing their part in making the movement a grand success.

PHILIPPINE OFFICERS EXPRESS GRATITUDE

Treatment by Japan Army Better Than U.S., Says Yoshikawa

Filipino officers taken prisoner by the Japanese and released recently after receiving training for three weeks, all have commented on the big difference between the Japanese Army and the American Army as revealed through fierce actual battles, it was indicated by Eiji Yoshikawa, a popular novelist, in a round-table conference of literary men staged in Manila on August 11, the Asahi reports.

Mr. Yoshikawa declared that the Filipino officers were given beggarly treatment at the hands of the American army; in fact, at Corregidor, Filipino officers and men were not permitted to take shelter in underground chambers while the food given to them by the Americans was also terrible.

Treatments Compared

In contrast, he continued, the Japanese Armed Forces treated Filipino officers and men as if they were Japanese soldiers and are helping them to become the future leaders of the Philippines. Moreover, prior to their release the Japanese Army has secured jobs for them. "I am sure these Filipino officers will play an important role in the reconstruction of the Philippines," the well-known popular novelist declared.

Aslfihei Hino, another well-known novelist and the author of "Barley and Soldier" and other popular sellers, paid high tribute to the Filipinos for their keen sense of responsibility and bravery. He said that the Filipino soldiers fought courageously in spite of the discriminatory treatment given by the American soldiers.

"Their technical skill is also excellent", Mr. Hino testified.

Temrjuk Occupied By Rumanian Army

(Continued From Page 1)

formations dropped high explosives and incendiaries on important objectives, the German News Agency learned today from military quarters here.

Ordjonikidze Threatened

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—Ordjonikidze, an important point in the Caucasus Mountain region, is now being threatened as the German vanguards have entered Kotryaevskaya, 28 kilometers south of Prokhladnay. It is only about 75 kilometers from Kotryaevskaya to Ordjonikidze.

Germans Take Mt. Elbruz

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 25.—The Alps Mountain Corps of the German forces hoisted the Hakencreuz flag at the top of Mt. Elbruz, 5,632 meters above sea level, the highest peak of the Caucasus range, at 11 a.m., August 21, it was announced by the German High Command today.

ANDO NAMED TO NEW POST

I.R.A.A. Vice-Chief to Head Cooperative Council

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on Tuesday was appointed concurrent President of the Central Cooperative Council of the Association by Premier General Hideki Tojo, who is the concurrent President.

Lieutenant-General Ando, thus, has relieved Funio Goto, who had been concurrently holding the post besides being the Director General of the same Association.

Stalingrad on Fire As Axis Pushing On; Steel Ring Tighter

(Continued From Page 1)

made from Pyatigorsk toward Ordjonikidze, and the German tank advance corps have already reached a point 100 kilometers to Ordjonikidze.

When German forces occupy Ordjonikidze, then it would become possible for them to reach the Georgian plateau in eight hours in the summer season as a good military motor road runs from that city across Mt. Kazbek, which is 2,379 meters high.

According to neutral observers, when the German control of the Caucasus is attained, the line connecting Strakhan on the Caspian Sea with Stalingrad would be in Germany's hands.

Giving Up Volga Route

Indirectly acknowledging the imminent fall of Stalingrad, the Soviet High Command has ordered its military leaders to forego defending the oil supply route via the Volga River and to protect the course across the Caspian Sea, the Nichi Nichi reported here on Monday quoting an Istanbul dispatch, says Domei.

The dispatch added that the Soviet Union has about 19 oil-tankers in the Caspian Sea and a total of some 25 warcrafts, including torpedo-boats, gunboats and patrol boats ranging from 180 tons to 1,200 tons.

Kansai Notes

A capacity audience of more than a thousand sat enraptured at the preview showing of the Nippon Eigasha full-length feature "War Report on Malaya" which took place at the Shurakukan Theater in Kobe Sunday morning from 9 a.m. under the sponsorship of the Kobe Shimbunsha.

The preview was opened with an introductory speech by Mr. Funahashi of the local paper. Colonel Homma of the Himeji Divisional Headquarters also spoke. Among the audience were many noted personages including German Consul F. Ried.

The film "War Report on Malaya" which is a chronological record of the historic advance of the Japanese Forces down the Malay Peninsula up till the fall of Singapore, will soon be shown at leading movie theaters in Kobe.

A large crowd of local prizefight fans filled the seats of the Kobe Citizens' Stadium in Nishidai Saturday evening from 6 p.m. to witness an attractive card staged under the joint auspices of the Kobe and the Mitsuyama Boxing Clubs.

The card was featured by a double-header main event and, coincidentally, both bouts resulted in technical knock-outs. In the first of the twin 10-round main events, Saburo "Slugger" Isagama T.K.O.'ed Keijiro Mori in the sixth round while in the second, Ichiro Mitsuyama did away with Yoshio Shimura via the same route in the fourth stanza.

The results of the six-round preliminaries follows: I. Nishida K.O.'ed M. Yoshida in the third; Y. Azuma decisioned M. Hayashi; K. Yamamoto and M. Harabe drew; and K. Nakajima beat M. Kawata on points.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on August 24: Mrs. S. A. Fantechi, Mr. R. Holzapfel, Mr. J. Hmelnitsky, Mr. H. Imanishi, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mrs. F. E. de Lemoine, Mr. S. Mochizaki, Mr. Y. Nose, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. Y. Tamaya, Mr. W. Theiss, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Tsunoi, Mr. W. Wessendorf, Mr. K. Yuasa.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on August 24 included: Mr. S. Okubo, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shindo, Mr. T. Yoshikawa, Mr. H. Iida, Mr. S. Monden, Mr. N. Mizuki, Mr. S. Yoshida, Mr. F. Tsukane, Mr. N. Ohta, Mr. S. Itoh, Mr. K. Itoh, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsumura.

HONGKONG CITIZENS REGAIN COMPOSURE

British Influence Ousted—Pro-Japanese Trend Very Marked

The people of Hongkong from all appearance have recovered their composure, reports Domei. The report continues:

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were many places of amusement designed to fan up anti-Japanese feeling. However, since then Hongkong has made a 180 degree turn and conditions have been completely altered. The several thousand automobiles for exclusive use by Englishmen and rich citizens have disappeared and those to be seen now are the cars owned by the Government-General or those licensed by it.

Rich young men taking a drive with beautiful girls on a Sunday are no longer visible. Not a single luxuriously appointed bungalow is to be seen now at the [illegible] Watering Place. The tens of thousands of homeless who used to sleep on the streets have also disappeared and the population which was said to be 1,500,000 has been reduced to 1,050,000.

A rationing system on the basis of officially fixed prices is working satisfactorily, with the result that the supply of foodstuffs has been stabilized. This system has proved a good training to the citizens. Many of the former residents of Hongkong who fled at the outset of the war now desire to return.

That the study of Japanese is now popular indicates a favorable change in their attitude toward the Japanese.

Middle East Seen Next Scene of War

(Continued From Page 1)

the appointment of General Maitland Wilson as commander-in-chief of the British forces in Iran and Iraq as indicative of Britain's concern over the worsening situation in the Middle East due to German successes on the Caucasian front.

Although London reports today stated that military circles there place much hope in General Wilson's appointment, neutral observers here expressed doubt whether the change will be able to stem the drift of events in the Middle East.

London dispatches also said that the appointment of General Wilson, besides being the first obvious result of the Moscow conference, signifies the "placing of best weapons where they are most needed."

General Wilson reportedly was chosen for the new post by Prime Minister Winston Churchill as result of his conference on his way to Moscow with Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India.

SEEK BETTER LANGUAGE

Men of Letters' Patriotic Body Plans Inquiry

In line with the Government's effort to improve the Japanese language, the Japanese Men of Letters' Patriotic Association is planning to establish a commission of inquiry into the language within the association, reports Domei.

As a preliminary to this, the association held a conference at its office in Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, to discuss the standard Chinese characters and "Kana" spelling recently decided upon by the Japanese Language Commission of Inquiry in the Education Ministry.

The conference was attended by Kunio Yanagida, Yuzo Yamamoto, Takashi Tatsuno, Senichi Hisamatsu, Haruo Sato and other noted writers and scholars as well as members of the Japanese Language Commission.

MORE JAVA SCHOOLS ARE SLATED TO OPEN

Army Administration to Reopen Secondary, Training Institutes Soon

Domei

BATAVIA, August 25.—The Japanese military administration in Java has decided to reopen secondary schools as well as schools for the training of instructors of occupational schools in September, it was learned today.

The schools, it is said, will be reopened with the object of enhancing the people's understanding of the New Order in East Asia and to mold the young inhabitants of Java so that they will be capable of participating in the reconstruction of the Southern Regions.

The Dutch language has been abolished as the medium of instruction with Malayan taking its place, while the Japanese language will be one of the compulsory courses.

For the time being, only Javanese will be admitted, but as the schools grow, it is understood that Chinese and Arabs will be enrolled.

Schools to be reopened in September will include former government junior secondary schools, secondary schools and colleges, men's and women's normal schools and those for training instructors of vocational schools.

Among the 24 institutions which will be reopened are 16 junior secondary schools in Batavia, Bandoeng and other key cities; one college or secondary school each in Batavia, Surabaya, Semarang and Jogjakarta; one men's normal school each in Bandoeng and Surakarta while Jogjakarta will have one men's normal school and one for women. Besides these, one women's training institute for vocational school instructors will be reopened in Batavia.

Besides the former government institutions mentioned above, it is understood that other private secondary and other schools will be reopened as soon as circumstances permit.

It is recalled that primary and men's and women's vocational schools were reopened three months ago in May.

SECOND DRAMA CONTEST TO START FROM OCTOBER

Applications for Entry Closing End of September—Rewards for Winners

Applications for entry in the second popular drama competition to be held under the auspices of the Central Federation of Nippon Culture will be accepted up till the end of September, it has been announced.

Dramatic companies organized more than one year ago giving performances for a period exceeding eight months in a year alone will be entitled to compete.

Plays singled out by the Federation will be staged at theaters in this city from October 1 till the middle of March, next year and the results of the competition will be made public by the end of the month.

The best play will receive a medal presented by the Director of the Board of Information and a sum of ¥1,000, while to other winners, popular drama competition medals and additional ¥1,000 in prizes will be offered.

VICE-GOVERNORS TO MEET ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

To Discuss Simplification of Administration in Home Ministry

A meeting of prefectural vice-governors will be held at 8:30 a.m. Friday and Saturday in the Home Ministry, reports Domei.

On the first day the vice-governors will discuss the simplification of the administrative system, the management of the newly created local offices, the policy for compiling budget estimates for the year 1943, and the management of neighborhood associations.

On the second day they are scheduled to have a round-table conference with the officers of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association from 10 a.m.

Formal Surrender Tendered by Chang, Chiang War Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

the southwest of Yenchang, Kiangsu Province, on July 4 and 5.

Chen I delivered a six-hour lecture on the World War situation on the first day of the conference, it was said.

On the second day, arming of the masses, improving administrative departments and meeting the summer food problem as well as the spiritual movement and training of local defense leaders were among the problems discussed by the Communist leaders, the report stated.

To Head China Delegates

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 25.—Chen Chi-cheng was appointed chief of the Chinese delegation to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo with Chu Hsing-yuan as deputy chief, according to the Central Political Council.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 26

ASAHI—Time Has Arrived for Decisive Battle Between Germans and Soviets

KOKUMIN—Ideological Nature of Economic Construction

Time Has Arrived for Decisive Battle Between Germans and Soviets

ASAHI—The war between Germany and the Soviet Union is now drawing to its climax. Although lively developments are taking place both in the north Caucasus campaign in the lower reaches of the River Kuban and the Grozny oilfields near the Caspian Sea and in the struggle near Orel outside Moscow, it is the attack on, and defense of, Stalingrad that is likely to decide the issue this summer in view of the strategic importance of the area.

We need not expatiate on the fact that Stalingrad is situated in the lower reaches of the Volga, the biggest waterway in the Soviet Union, and geographically commands the use of the river; that it is nearest to the Donetz Basin, "engine room" of the Soviet Union; that it has become a great industrial center since the first Five-Year Plan and that it is a key point on the railway connecting Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers with the northern Caucasus.

The Germans having markedly advanced in their thrust into the heart of the northern Caucasus, they may be said to be connecting the pivotal center of the Soviet Union with the Caucasus at Stalingrad. Thus in the event of Stalingrad falling before the Nazi onslaught, the Soviets will find their line of communication between their pivotal center and the Caucasus cut at the Volga and divided between north and south. The approaches to the Volga waterway will also be controlled by the Germans. As a result, the supply of materials from the southern Caucasus to the industrial centers will be stopped and the Soviets' power of resistance severely affected.

Stalingrad is of vital importance to the Soviets. Naturally they are desperately defending the area, apparently determined that this is one position they will not forego even if they lose all else. Even their reserves are steadily being massed at this point. This is making the Stalingrad campaign doubly important.

It should not be overlooked that the vast German-Soviet front is gradually finding its vital center at this one point and the decisive battle of the titanic war is likely to be fought here. Consequently, the loss of Stalingrad would mean to the Soviets not only the loss of a strategically and economically important area but may even entail the destruction of their main strength.

In the present great summer offensive, the Germans have broken through the Soviet defenses on the southern front at every point and have thrust deep into the Soviet industrial centers. Already they are pressing hard on the defenses round Stalingrad. To be sure, it is already over one month since the Germans began their attack on these defenses round Stalingrad but this is proof that the Soviets are concentrating their main strength in this area regardless of consequences to other areas.

In this campaign of rare intensity, the intrepid Germans by unremitting pounding on enemy positions are reducing one point after another. On August 24 a German communique said that the attack on Stalingrad was entering its decisive phase. By this general offensive the Germans are expected to decide the fate of Stalingrad and to open a new phase in the war. This is bound to exercise important effects on the course of the World War.

Ideological Nature of Economic Construction

KOKUMIN—The second series of designations for control associations have been completed and the requisite orders for the organization of a light metals control association and other supervisory agencies have been issued. Meanwhile, the Industrial Equipment Corporation has placed orders with various shipbuilders for the construction of vessels on a planned basis. Economic construction under the War of Greater East Asia is thus being pushed in a positive manner in striking contrast to the panicky agitation in the Anglo-American camp.

Whatever may be the economic strength of the United States and Britain, the former relationship between the "haves" and "have-nots" has been reversed and the Axis Powers are not only strategically far superior but have come to occupy the world's foremost place also in economic strength. The declaration of the Greater East Asia Construction Council the other day for securing the world's most powerful economic position with Japan as the pivotal center may be considered to have expressed in clear terms the trend of the times.

When we recall that formerly a negative policy of autonomous economy used to be so vehemently advocated and consider now that declarations of such tremendous scope are accepted without surprise, we cannot but be struck by the colossal changes wrought within the same century.

Nevertheless the war is still going on. Positive activity on the part of Greater East Asia as well as Japan to build up its economic strength is a task still reserved for us. We cannot rest on our laurels. Moreover, it is not mere material strength that we must acquire but we must create a new economic order through this war on the basis of justice and equity, as has been often reiterated.

It is this new order that is needed if a strong and positive economic strength is to be secured. This is clear from the impending fate of the United States, which used to boast of its industrial capacity as the world's greatest.

At this juncture, we earnestly hope that not only our statesmen but also businessmen, publicists, thinkers and what not, who in any way are interested in our economic situation, will visualize with all sincerity the shape of this new economic order to be established. They should not lose sight of the ultimate goal in their preoccupation with the immediate problems piling up before them. They must not neglect to delve into the really essential question if we are not to transmit to posterity a source of bitter regret. Even the problems directly before us, for that matter, cannot very well be solved without reflection as to their essential nature.

Some might protest that we have had enough of arguments about principles but ideological warfare is of vital importance in view of the special nature of the War of Greater East Asia, which, after all, is a war to establish a new order. Ideological warfare has for its aim not merely the exploding of enemy propaganda. Economic construction in itself is a silent means of ideological warfare and, at the same time, it is only through victory in ideological warfare that true economic construction is possible.

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CITATIONS ISSUED TO SERGEANT AND CORPORAL WHO GAVE LIVES IN JOHORE STRAIT OPERATIONS

His Majesty Hears Of Meritorious Services

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Valuable Information Obtained At Time of General Attack On Singapore

The Engineering Units of the Imperial Army came in for honor again on Tuesday when it was announced by the War Ministry that individual citations, issued by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Malay area to two Army engineers for distinguished services in the crossing of Johore Strait in the reduction of Singapore, had been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

The two honored Army engineers were Sergeant Hisamitsu Fukui, of the Koike Engineering Unit, and Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto, of the Yokoyama Engineering Unit.

Both engineers died gloriously while they were engaged in the task of getting the troops across the Johore Strait in their operations for the reduction of Singapore Island.

Handled Pontoons

Both engineers were handling pontoons, and their deaths were as heroic as the death of a warrior can be

Sergeant Fukui refused to leave his duty although he had sustained piercing bullet wounds in the abdominal region, and closed his eyes in death when he satisfied himself that the landing operations had been completed.

Corporal Yamamoto continued handling a pontoon although he was smeared all over with blood from wounds in the chest where the ribs over the right lung were exposed. When he saw that he had performed his appointed task, he died quietly, after he gave three Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor.

Unprecedented Honors

The two heroes were the first non-commissioned officers to whom citations have been issued in the War of Greater East Asia.

The War Ministry announcement, released at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, follows:

"Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area, issued citations some time ago to Sergeant Hisamitsu Fukui and Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto as models of the whole Army in which mention was made of the fact that they continued to perform their duties although they had received piercing bullet wounds in the abdomen or were suffering with ribs over the right lung laid bare in a river crossing movement carried out in the face of enemy fire at the time of the commencement of the operations for reduction of Singapore Island. This fact has now been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation issued to Sergeant Fukui follows:

"Issued to
Sergeant Hisamitsu Fukui,
of the
Koike Engineering Unit.

"During the first 10 days of February, while preparations were being made for a river crossing movement preparatory to the operations for reduction of Singapore Island, in reconnoitering with every care, and watching continuously, while ascertaining the enemy positions, especially the firearms for their flank defense, and the condition of tides, reported important data for use in planning river crossing operations.

"On the night of February 8, at the commencement of river-crossing operations by the Mudaguchi Unit, he made himself the man in charge of pontoons. Under a severe enemy fire, he got to the opposite bank controlled by the enemy with his men whom he encouraged. Directly he reached the bank, he jumped into the sea, and contrived to keep together the pontoons. This deed aided the landing operations of infantrymen.

"Returning, after he had accomplished the work, he came under violent enemy fire and sustained piercing bullet wounds in the abdominal region.

"Nothing daunted, he repeatedly made a flag signal for the infantrymen to advance. He closed his eyes in death when the infantrymen had reached the opposite bank. His bravery and his high conception of duties were such as to make him a model of the entire Army.

"A citation is hereby issued.
February 15, 1942.

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of the
Army Forces in the
Malay Area."

The citation issued to Corporal Yamamoto follows:

"Issued to
Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto,
of the Yokoyama Engineering
Unit.

"On February 8, as soon as he engaged in the work of preparing river-crossing operations in the face of enemy fire at the beginning of operations for the reduction of Singapore, he kept up the operation of pontoons, undaunted by the severe enemy rifle and artillery fire. A projectile fired by the enemy hit the boat occupied by him and exploded. The right and left steering apparatus was damaged. He, along with the two men at the gears, sustained severe wounds in the chest.

Smeared with Blood

"Smeared all over with blood from the wounds in the chest where the ribs over the right lung were laid bare, he saw to it that the operation of the pontoons which had escaped destruction was continued. Himself handling one of these pontoons, he managed to get to the point of landing. When he saw that the landing operations were completed, he gave three Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. He also offered prayer for certain victory in the war. Then he closed his eyes in death.

"His high conception of duty and his bravery were such as to make him the model of the entire Army.

"A citation is hereby issued.
February 15, 1942,

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of
the Army Forces in the
Malay Area."

Sergeant Fukui Is Scout

As the Mudaguchi contingent began advancing toward the neighborhood of Sukdai on February 2, Sergeant Hisamitsu Fukui, under the order of a company commander, took up the duty of scouting the region. Together with a section commander, he entered the jungles. During daytime he carefully hid himself and kept up his scouting duty of crawling along the embankment of the strait. During the night Sergeant Fukui would plunge into the water and closely investigate its depth and the conditions on the other side of the strait, thus gathering all possible information for his commander as to whether it was possible for boats to cross the Johore Strait or not.

Following this Sergeant Fukui took the risk of building a base near the embankment of the strait, under intense firing by the enemy, and remained there as a sentinel, gathering all available information which he thought might go toward facilitating the strait-crossing operation of the Mudaguchi contingent.

After discharging his duty as the chief sentinel of the base constructed near the bank, Sergeant Fukui returned to his section and served the section commander as his assistant in the capacity of a senior detachment commander, examining all the material needed for crossing the Johore Strait. When he discovered that a certain type of plank was helpful in crossing the swamps, Sergeant Fukui told his commander about it and offered to make it himself.

Sergeant Leads Crossing Operations

On the night of February 7 when the preparations for crossing the Johore Strait were completed, Sergeant Fukui sallied forth into the pitch darkness to closely examine the point where the landing was to be made by the Mudaguchi contingent. On the following day, when the crossing of the Johore Strait was effected, he, as usual carefully examined all the materials used for the crossing, exposing himself to the intense firing by the enemy forces from a fortress on the opposite side of the strait. As soon as the crossing operation was ready to be started he personally took the lead, carried a retractable boat on his back, forced his way through the rough and muddy path leading to the bank and thus succeeded in completing all preparations for the actual crossing of the Johore Strait.

The time was then 11:40 p.m. By midnight, that is 20 minutes afterward, the final order for sending the crossing boats out at the zero hour came from Commander Mudaguchi. Amidst the intense firing by the enemy forces Sergeant Fukui forged ahead, giving every encouragement to his men. As chief of a river-crossing unit, Sergeant Fukui exerted his utmost efforts and succeeded in bringing all of the boats to the right positions. Due to the pitch darkness it was found that the point where the infantrymen of the Mudaguchi contingent were to land was not clear to them and, besides, the boats could not be kept steady, so Sergeant Fukui hurled himself into the water and held them as best as he could, thus considerably facilitating the landing of the infantrymen and aiding in their resistance which they had to put up against the intense firing by the enemy forces while they were crossing the Johore Straits.

Thus facilitating the landing of the first landing party, Sergeant Fukui was about to return once more to the bank when an enemy bullet penetrated his abdomen. However, Sergeant Fukui would not quit, and he, although tottering on account of the severe wound, still gave out

Superior Officers Recount Deeds Of Heroes Honored by Citations

That the rapid Japanese advance in the Malay Peninsula was due in great part to the work of the engineering corps has been made evident and the struggles of the Orita and Yokoyama units were brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor some time ago. Now more honors have come upon the engineering units as the individual citations issued to Sergeant Hisamitsu Fukui and Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto, whose valor made possible the crossing of the Johore Strait, have been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. Captain Yuji Ogawa, in charge of the operations of engineers on the right flank at the crossing of the Johore Strait, was a direct superior of Sergeant Fukui. Captain Ogawa is now attached to the Army School for Engineers and he spoke of Sergeant Fukui as follows to a Domei reporter:

"When our forces reached the Johore Strait, Sergeant Fukui as patrol leader led a reconnoitering force through difficult jungle terrain and after untold hardships, without sleep or rest, succeeded in gathering accurate information. Following this, he took part in observing the tides in the strait and investigated obstacles which lay in the way of a successful crossing.

"On the night of February 8, he was in charge of three boats which

(Continued on Page 2)

orders to the men to advance, waving his pennant as he did. But as soon as he managed to make the bank from where his men started out to cross the strait, he collapsed.

Corporal Yamamoto Cool

The night of February 8 saw the Imperial troops crossing the Strait and advancing toward Singapore in the face of the intense firing by the enemy forces. It was when the third batch of the infantrymen was crossing the river that a barrage of bullets and shells was showered on them by the enemy forces. And it was under intense firing by the enemy forces that Corporal Yamamoto kept on operating his steel boat composedly and daringly until he reached a point about 700 meters distant from the opposite bank from where the enemy forces were ceaselessly firing. The firing by the enemy forces with machine-guns and other heavy guns became more and more intense but Corporal Yamamoto resolutely pushed on until he finally reached a point only about 300 meters away from them. It was just then that one of the shells fired by the enemy forces exploded right beside Corporal Yamamoto's steel boat.

Wounded by Shell Fragments

Not only Corporal Yamamoto but also his comrades Tsujimoto and Ono were severely wounded by the fragments of the shell which exploded. The boats on both sides were badly damaged and could no longer be operated. Corporal Yamamoto's right lung was seen bulging out from his ribs amid a swelter of blood, but even then he did not give up and kept on fulfilling his grave duty. When finally Corporal Yamamoto succeeded in operating his steel boat to the point where the landing was to be made and the order for the landing was given out by the chief, he shouted Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor three times and collapsed, holding the handle of the boat.

The chief of the steel boat was surprised at seeing Corporal Yamamoto collapsing and he lost no time in carrying him back to the river bank, where he was given first-aid medical treatment. However, being a severe wound and on account of the considerable bleeding it was thought that he could not pull through, but he was brought to himself by an injection. Bucking up, Corporal Yamamoto again shouted Banzai three times for His Majesty the Emperor. The group leader asked, "Have you anything to say?" "Chief, I have long been placed under your good care and I wish to thank you for it," the Corporal replied, adding the word "Please" with a supreme effort. He then breathed his last.

VICEROY CALLS URGENT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Three Youths Injured in Bombay—Brutally Attacked Picketing Court

OFFICERS GROW NERVOUS

Marquis of Linlithgow Declares Recent Developments Will Be Discussed

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, today announced that a special session of the Central Legislature would be convened September 14 at New Delhi to discuss the recent developments in India, according to a report from New Delhi.

This is the first time the Indian Central Legislature has been called for a special session.

Students Are Attacked

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Indian students attempting to picket the High Court in Bombay were brutally attacked by the police today, resulting in three of the youths being injured, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bombay.

The report said that other students were arrested when they circulated pamphlets near the High Court asking the lawyers and the public to "quit the court."

Meanwhile, it was reported that the police in Calcutta were nervously taking increased precautions, with police and armed squads patrolling and watching the streets to deal with the fresh demonstrations which have broken out there.

Indian Saved by Compatriots

Ramvatan Signh an Indian nationalist who had been arrested and placed in prison on charges of having killed British officials in an uprising in Calcutta, was rescued Sunday by Indian demonstrators and taken to safety in a plane piloted by an Indian flyer belonging to the British air force, the Nichi Nichi reported yesterday from Lisbon quoting Calcutta dispatches received there, Domei revealed yesterday.

The Indian patriot was rescued a few hours before he was to have been executed.

MINISTER TOGO REPORTS ON DIPLOMATIC SITUATION

Explains Recent Developments In South America to Cabinet on Tuesday

At the regular Cabinet meeting yesterday morning held at the Premier's official residence, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo reported on the recent international diplomatic developments in detail, especially the developments in South America, Domei reported yesterday.

The meeting was attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo and all the Cabinet Ministers.

Foreign Minister Togo was followed by Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, who explained the formation of the Lumber Control Company and its activities.

The Cabinet meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m. after discussing various current problems.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, August 26, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

A Staggering Blow

MIYAKO—We cannot but be moved by the invincibility of the Imperial Navy which has dealt a staggering blow to the Anglo-American combined fleet in the Sea Battle off the Solomons. To be sure, the well mapped-out strategy and the immense fighting spirit of the bluejackets manning the powerful Imperial naval units which forged headlong into the narrow strait to deal that coup de grace to the enemy fleet are worthy of our admiration and respect. Indeed, the dauntless and daring fighting spirit of the Imperial Navy men have won our hearts.

The resplendent victory scored by the Imperial Navy and its air force in the Sea Battle off the Solomons is largely due to their strategic operations carried out in their terrific night attack against the enemy forces. As in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War, it has been the tradition of Japan to stage a night attack to emerge victorious over the enemy. However, we should not jump at the conclusion that it is this tradition alone that is enabling the Imperial Navy to emerge victorious in any and all sea battles. For thought should be given to the solid fact that all the officers and men of the Imperial Navy have gone through a most rigid training and that it is this training that is enabling it to score a sure victory in any sea battle with any enemy.

Reading the description of the Solomon Sea Battle by the members of the Naval Press Corps who actually participated in the battle, we find many passages in it that remind us of what perfect training all the officers and men of the Imperial Navy have undergone. A passage describing the usual bugle call for training at a time when the decisive night attack was to be directed against the enemy fleet, another telling about the chief paymaster having ordered his men to make arrangements for the rice cakes and soda water to be taken after the sea battle is over, and still another line telling of the prayers by the men each time the torpedo was discharged all these things give full expression to the fact that all the officers and men of the Imperial Navy worry about nothing, have no fear whatever and are absorbed by a burning desire not to return without having been

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WAR NOW IN FINAL STAGE ON SOUTHEASTERN FRONT AS NAZIS CROSS THE DON

Stalingrad Threatened

Stirring Eye-Witness Story Of Great Solomons Victory

Stirring Account of Night Attack on American, British Fleets Given by Men Who Saw The Unprecedented Event

The stirring eye-witness account of the historic Battle off the Solomons of two members of the Navy Press Corps, Susumu Shimizu and Katsumi Miyakawa who were on board an undisclosed warship at the time of the action, follows:

How gallantly fought! What a victory for the Imperial Naval Ensign! In the dark of the night our Naval unit annihilated the greater part of the surviving combined American-British fleet which had been massed in the narrow Tulagi Strait in the Solomon Islands. Once more our feelings overcame us as on that memorable day of the Pearl Harbor Attack eight months ago, as we witnessed the night, attack of the Tulagi Strait carried out on August 8.

Right into the midst of the enemy fleet of unknown number and strength, our own naval unit dauntlessly penetrated, sending to the bottom seven A-type cruisers, one light cruiser and six destroyers. Two more destroyers were heavily damaged. The enemy was left powerless, unable to return the attack.

The great victory won and the destruction of the combined American-British fleet are the results of the grim determination to destroy, unparalleled directing of night attacks and the fighting spirit of our Navy which, once sighted, never lets the enemy go. A monument has been erected in the annals of the world's naval history by this undying victory in one of the greatest of naval battles. Historians in future will most certainly bring into the foreground the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of our Fleet stood on the bridge of the foremost ship, giving his orders to the whole fleet, exposed to the rain of bullets and cannon fire from all sides.

Planes Also Active

Of course, the airplanes were also active in the Battle off the Solomons, which started from the 7th, but the Tulagi Strait night attack, lasting from 11:45 p.m. of the 8th to 12:20 a.m. of the 9th, a period of 35 minutes, was confined to the activities of our naval vessels.

A tense atmosphere gripped Naval Headquarters on the morning of 7th as a report came in of a large combined fleet of American and British ships sighted in the Tulagi Strait in the Solomon Islands. We left port at two o'clock in the afternoon. We knew nothing of how large a fleet lay in wait in Tulagi nor how our own fleet intended to tackle them. The enemy had come to recover some of their southern bases and to wipe off some of the dishonor of defeats and false news broadcast, such as the "victory" in the Battle off Midway.

A commanding officer came on deck and said "Tomorrow night we are attacking in the dark. There will be no moon out at the time of the attack, so there is fear of missing some of the ships." So this was the object of our fleet's departure from port! In the officers' room conversation was lively discussing the possible naval maneuvers. The lives of all on the ship from the officers down to the sailors hung on one rope of fate. I tried to prepare myself for the worst.

Orders Are Issued

Orders were issued about 1:40 p.m. "A star flare from the flagship will be the signal to open the night attack." In the daring determination to destroy, our fleet would cut into the thick of the enemy. Who could say, no matter how lightly estimated, that one or two of our own ships would not be sent to the bottom.

Presently orders were issued to sail southward between such and such an island, strike and swiftly retreat. The fighting spirit had reached its highest pitch in the officers' quarters. One officer said, "Such a night attack has never been known in the history of naval warfare. What more can a navy man ask than to die in a battle like this."

Two hours and half before nightfall! What had happened to the enemy scouting planes which had flown past in the morning?

Our fate hung on nightfall. About 6:16 p.m. a report came from the bridge of black smoke sighted on the left horizon. Had our plan been discovered? Our bodies felt limp and weak as the tensity of the impending attack left us, but the streak of black smoke disappeared on the horizon apparently unaware of the movement of our fleet.

One hour till sundown and our fleet had advanced southward to a certain strait and speeding toward our objective. The long hour had at last passed and night's curtain had finally been lowered. The low hills on the right glowed in the setting sun in rainbow hues. The sea was forever tranquil. Night had come.

The supper table was gay with confidence gained of certain victory. The enemy had not been able to scout out our movements. What a disgrace to the enemy scouting planes!

Then reports reached us. They said that there was an enemy destroyer in flames amid ships far to the starboard of our ship in the dark

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Menace to Stalingrad Grows With Kotelnikovsk Imperiled

REDS ADMIT SETBACKS

German Mechanized Units Start Furious Onslaughts in Caucasus Campaign

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 24.—With the Red forces putting up desperate resistance against the German forces which are continuing a vigorous drive on Stalingrad from the north, the battle in the center of the Don bend is increasing in intensity every minute.

The German army yesterday succeeded in carrying out a daytime crossing of troops and tanks across the Don River at a section southeast of Kretskaya, the German Information Board announced yesterday. Meanwhile, the Soviets in the same direction are putting up a furious battle along the eastern bank of the Don River against the Germans who have crossed the same river, the Soviet Information Board admitted at noon today.

Thus, the battle on this front has become the focus of attention and the situation has assumed very critical proportions. Meanwhile, with many tanks concentrated, the German forces are continuing relentless attacks in the northeastern section of Kotelnikovsk, which is located southwest of Stalingrad, successfully driving a strong wedge-like thrust into the Soviet defense positions.

Enters Final Stage

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—With the Don River crossed and the Kotelnikovsk sector broken through by German forces, the war situation on the southeastern front seems to have entered into its last stage.

Although the Red troops, either staging hand grenade warfare or carrying out hand-to-hand fighting, are at present resisting the German advance. Soviet units are being crushed one after another by German mechanized forces, as there are no topographical obstacles to check the German drive to Stalingrad.

Meanwhile, the menace to Stalingrad from the southeast was also increased following the severe German onslaughts on Kotelnikovsk.

Great Struggle Continues

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The tremendous struggle for Stalingrad continues with the Soviet troops desperately battling to hold back the advance of the German tank corps, a United Press dispatch from Moscow disclosed today.

The dispatch continued:

"German tanks and motorized infantry units which poured across the Don River at a point 65 kilometers west of Stalingrad are driving for the Moscow-Stalingrad railway paralleling the river some 20 kilometers away.

"The railway which is under constant artillery fire as well as bombing from the air is already virtually useless. German motorized infantry units crossed the river at a point 150 kilometers southeast of Kretskaya where the Red troops made a bitter stand.

"The serious threat to Stalingrad increased with the establishment of a tank wedge northwest of Kotelnikovsk. With terrific power, German tanks crossed the blazing plains and drove a wedge into the outer-rim of the Soviet defenses, and are now threatening to by-pass Stalingrad in a drive toward Volga from the south.

"This is the seventh day of the all-out German offensive which has mobilized at least 800,000 German soldiers, of whom half a million are believedly engaged in the Don bend area.

"Some observers believe the battle of Stalingrad equals that of Verdun in size and ferocity. The German forces have poured in new reinforcements and have kept up continuous assaults."

New Advance by Germans

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—German forces storming southeastward from the Pyatigorsk sector, have advanced to Prokhladny, an important junction of the Rostov-Baku Railway passing through Grozny, according to information received here.

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting is going on between the pressing Germans and the Soviet forces in the Prokhladny sector, it was also reported.

From Prokhladny to the Grozny oilfield is merely a distance of 150 kilometers, and should the railway between Prokhladny and Grozny

(Continued on Page 2)

DEATH HAS NO STING FOR NAVY 'CHUTISTS

Carried Out Super-Human Feat By Capturing Languan Air Base in Two Hours

A graphic account of the naval parachute unit which engaged in a fierce battle in the vicinity of Menado, Celebes Island, is given by Mosuke Mamiya, member of the Naval Press Corps, in the August number of Umi to Sora (Sea and Air), a popular naval magazine. The account follows:

The early dawn of January 11, 1942 saw our naval parachute unit concentrating at a certain point. It was still dark but the parachutists started out from their base in their planes with unfaltering will and determination to achieve their mission. In fact none of them, including the flight officers and men, thought of ever returning home alive.

Realizing that this very day would come someday, they had undergone a most rigid training for a long time. It was their duty to keep important secrets and to be resolved even to stake their lives not to let them out. Not a word of their workings were told even to their parents and their wives. They were not to think of anything else but their training. Unfortunately, one of their member fell a victim to this rigid training before the actual battle happened.

Led by the parachute unit commander's plane, the formation of the planes carrying the parachutists, escorted by fighter planes, sped on to their destination. On their way they encountered a rainstorm, which later developed into a thunderstorm accompanied by violent wind.

Get Noble Instructions

Before they took off from their base they were instructed by their commander. "Today is the day we are going to lay down our lives for the sake of His Imperial Majesty and therefore there should be no one among you going with the idea of returning alive." These words were so deeply planted in their hearts that inclement weather could not thwart them.

Meanwhile, someone cried, "Commander! the Celebes!" The commander immediately took out his binoculars and, clearly sighted the island in the distance amid thin clouds. The sky had cleared up and the violent wind had subsided by that time. "It's Providence!" they all thought. Close to the mountain ranges, over dense forest, plantations and hamlets, the formation flew, occasionally spotting underneath them white human figures moving about here and there in helter-skelter manner. Presently they discovered ahead of them the Languan air base of the Netherlands Indies forces.

The commander leaped off his plane first, then others followed. Over the Languan airfield these parachutists were seen floating like a great number of jelly-fish. The enemy forces began shooting at them. The bullets were seen penetrating the parachutes and going past the cheeks of the parachutists descending behind them. As they neared the airfield the enemy firing became more and more intense. The parachutists, however, actively began to survey the enemy's positions and defense line. All over the airfield were found wire-entanglements as well as abatis. The enemy forces believed that these would deprive the parachutists of their liberty to move about after landing.

No Way to Steer

At the same time, the airfield was surrounded by hamlets and thick forests and for this reason there was no way for the parachutists to adjust their parachutes so that they could land where they wanted. The unit commander fell flat on the ground as soon as he landed, but no sooner had he landed than the enemy forces began machine-gunning him from all sides. Right beside him landed Lieutenant Sometani and the minute he tried to lie flat on the ground a bullet penetrated his head. The unit commander, shielding himself with his helmet, cried, "Sometani, are you all right; come on, brace up!" "Charge, Commander," replied Sometani in a low and hoarse voice, then he breathed his last.

It was true that the only means left for the parachutists was to charge. The enemy forces not only had rifles and machine-guns but were also well-protected by the pill-boxes which they had constructed on all sides of the airfield. The parachutists desperately tried to concentrate at where the unit commander was. Oh, how they ached to have arms at this very moment. They wanted swords, a machine-gun, or hand-grenades. All that they had, however, were pistols. Several of the parachutists stood up and were just about to fetch some of the weapons and ammunition dropped by Imperial planes, but a hail of bullets killed them instantaneously.

Caught in Trees

Crawling, the parachute unit corps commander suddenly sighted his comrade near him desperately trying to descend from where his parachute was hanging from a coconut tree, with enemy bullets whistling past him. Finally, however, he managed to land by sliding down from the trunk of the coconut tree.

He landed nearest the enemy's firing line, with an enemy pill-box only about 30 feet away. The danger he was exposed to was unimaginable. His right hand drew out a knife and with his left hand, he began digging a hole in which to take cover. By this time, most of the other parachutists were seen crawling toward the company commander who was not far away from the corps commander. His men were found desperately trying to get close to him. Pretty soon, one of them drew near enough to hand him a bayonet. "Company commander, here's your bayonet!" Then another brought a binocular and also handed it over.

The company commander then gradually began advancing by crawling. His men tried to stop him from advancing any further, for it was like jumping into the enemy's fire. "Company commander! Company commander!" they cried, but he paid no heed and kept on advancing. He finally came to the wire-entanglement. Apparently he was after the enemy's pill-box on his left side.

Those who were near and around the corps commander were also desperate in getting whatever weapons or arms were available. Gradually, arms and ammunition were carried to the company and section of the parachute unit. By this time the enemy forces renewed their firing against the unit, with many shots coming from snipers behind trees.

See U.S.-Made Tanks

Two medium-size American-made tanks, were in action ahead of the corps. Now the parachutists were driven to the last ditch. Having been equipped with rifles, pistols, machine-guns and hand-grenades by this time, they started to charge the enemy like human bullets. They began advancing inch by inch by crawling on their bellies. At every two or three inches they moved forward, they saw someone's blood smearing the ground. How they broke through the wire-entanglements and overrode the abatis, they do not remember. Even the sound of the bullets and shells that came whizzing by no longer rang in their ears.

Taking the lead, the company commander suddenly forged ahead, cried "Charge!" and started firing his pistol. Two or three of his men charged ahead of him. The enemy's pill-box was only about 10 feet away from them now. A third-class warrant officer who was only 18 years old, had his throat thrust by an enemy bayonet, but he kept on charging. Frightened at this mad charge of the parachute corps, the enemy forces consisting of Australian and Dutch soldiers soon began taking to their heels. Their tanks also began to flee. The enemy's pill-boxes were soon occupied. And it was thus that the enemy's Languan airfield was cleared of all enemy forces and occupied by the parachute unit after a most fierce and sanguinary battle.

Took Only Two Hours

It was 9:30 a.m. on that day that other parachute corps began landing and the time they occupied the airfield was 11:20 a.m. Thus it took them only two hours to deal a finishing blow to the enemy forces. However, the actual fierce battle, which took place between the parachutists and the enemy lasted for only about 10 to 15 minutes.

After reducing the Languan airfield, the parachute unit did not have much time to rest, for they had to extend their operations to the enemy's Kakas seaplane base which was only about two kilometers away. Having no time to take care of the wounded, the corps moved on to their new destination.

In the streets of Menado far away sounds of gunfire could be heard. The Imperial landing unit was annihilating the enemy forces in a mopping-up campaign. Before the enemy troops which had retreated from the Languan airfield had time to recoup their force and concentrate at Kakas, the parachute corps was preparing to reduce it.

The company commander discovered that Kouchiyama, a third-class sailor, had a towel bandaged around his throat. "You don't have to go!" the commander said to the sailor in a harsh tone. "You stay back and receive medical treatment, for if you will move about you will surely die."

"Commander, I'm all right," the sailor replied in a low and weak voice. The blood from his throat had stained the towel and was dripping down

The commander walked near him and exclaimed, "Are you not going to obey your superior's order?"

The sailor nodded his head and said nothing.

Rising Sun Flag Up

Besides an enemy's garrison at Kakas were found some of the remnants who had escaped from the Languan airfield. As American-made airship was found floating in the base, the parachutists lost no time to crush it. They had no trouble in dealing a smashing blow to the enemy and soon the ensign of the Rising Sun was hoisted over the Kakas seaplane base. Three rousing cheers were shouted by all the members of the corps.

Just at this time one of the sailors was seen faltering. He was none other than Kouchiyama. The company commander, lifting him up, exclaimed, "I told you that much not to come, but, after all, you came." "I'm . . . . I'm . . . . ," the sailor could hardly speak, for his respiratory organs were no longer working. Blood was gushing out from his throat as he spoke. In his throat was a big opening.

"Unit commander, company commander, thanks for what you have done for me. Even after my death I will remember your kindness. I'm satisfied now." These were the last words he uttered, and then dropping down on the ground, he breathed his last.

PREMIER TOJO TAKES ACTIVE PART IN SOLDIERS' DRILL

When Premier General Hideki Tojo recently visited the 65th and 67th Regiments in Nara Prefecture, he not only inspected the training of the soldiers but, to the great joy of the men, took active part in the drill. The cameraman snapped the popular Premier in this unusual pose just after the order to take cover had been given.

STIRRING ACCOUNT OF NAVAL VICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

sea.

Flames Envelop Enemy Ship

Our ship at once started firing on the enemy vessel. Several volleys were fired. Then I observed that the flames on the enemy vessel had suddenly become more ferocious.

There were further volleys. Presently the enemy vessel was one furnace of fire. Its fate had been sealed.

At this moment, our attention was arrested by three flames of fire which rose from the figure of a three-funnel vessel near the enemy destroyer which was making a vain effort to keep afloat.

One of the flames shot up into the sky. Another spread like a forest fire.

While we were watching it, it suddenly broke in two. In a moment, there was no trace of that portion of the ship where the funnels had stood. It was clear that the enemy vessel had been torpedoed and sunk. The prow of the enemy vessel alone was visible on the surface of the dark sea. That was all that had been left of a British first-class cruiser of the Australia type.

My eyes fell on a cameraman running great risks is taking a picture of the sinking of the enemy vessel.

Momentary Calm

There was now no more of the enemy ship. The sea was tranquil as though nothing had happened. The quiet, however, was short-lived, for presently I saw red flames rise far to the right and left of our vessel. The black sea was alight.

Our ship was moving at as high a speed as before, in search of enemy vessels. A watchman at the starboard of our ship discovered another enemy vessel. The chief gunner issued orders for volleys. There was a fire as big as a fist visible behind the second funnel of what appeared to be an enemy destroyer. Three volleys were fired. Three or four projectiles landed on the fore deck of the enemy ship.

The fire, although small at first, had now spread, with the flames hiding the vessel from us. Then I saw a flame shoot up from a black figure at the right hand of the blazing ship. It was an enemy vessel, and as I learned afterward, had been torpedoed by a certain Japanese warship.

Several columns of water rose around the enemy ship. In a moment it was ablaze.

At this moment enemy projectiles began to fall around our comrade vessels. It was clear that these missiles were from enemy ships far behind the burning enemy ship.

Our comrade ships were quick to return the fire. They fired broadside after broadside.

Enemy Shots Go Astray

I, a layman, could not tell which of the shells fired in the exchange found their mark and which did not. But I felt sure that none of the projectiles fired by the enemy took effect since I saw no flame rise from any of our comrade ships.

By this time, the weather had become rough, and it looked as though we were going to have a squall.

I heard the chief of torpedo operations ordering his men to prepare for a torpedo attack. I went below and took up my position behind one of the torpedo tubes.

I saw a small fire burning in a first-class enemy cruiser with three funnels. It was evident that the fire had been started by a projectile fired by one of our comrade ships.

At the order of the chief of torpedo operators, torpedoes were fired in quick succession. One of them hit the foredeck of the enemy vessel, and another the afterdeck. In the light of the fires which were caused by torpedoes, I could see shells from our comrade vessels exploding in other parts of the enemy vessel.

Instructions Given

A decisive battle was to ensue within several hours. Instructions from the commander-in-chief were relayed by the vice-commander of our warship. A bugle was sounded to rally the men to man their respective posts and to prepare for fighting. The voice of the vice-commander reading the instructions was impressive and serious. He said, "Tonight our forces must annihilate the enemy battleships, cruisers and torpedo-destroyers in Tulagi Strait. I have just received instructions from the commander-in-chief. The instructions are: 'Our forces expect sure victory in the night attack in the best tradition of the Imperial Navy. All men should calmly exert their best efforts. If even one man hurries, the night attack will not be successful. All of the men should go into the fight with sure conviction of victory.' That's all." In the meantime, a report on the results of the aerial combat waged by the Japanese air forces was brought to light. In the combat an enemy A-class cruiser had been set ablaze, two B-class cruisers sunk, two torpedo-destroyers sunk, 10 transports sunk and one transport set afire. The brilliant war results filled the atmosphere of the officers' cabin with a great joy.

Wine was brought in. A toast was given. This was the eighth Imperial Rescript Observance Day. The last sounds of the bugle call for fighting were heard. The commander-in-chief so to speak, had made the entire fleet into one strong and sharp Japanese sword and was about to bring it flashing down on the enemy's head under the cover of the night. All of the officers and sailors were tense and serious.

Night Attack Starts

The night attack was started at 11:34 p.m. The last instructions, "The entire force should thrust through the enemy," were given. A three-funneled A-class cruiser of the Australia class and a two-funneled A-class American cruiser of the Astoria class hove into sight ahead in the dark. We had leaped into the midst of the enemy. Your correspondent also saw a large torpedo-destroyer running before us, within a stone's throw of us. The enemy opened fire before we did. Firing on both sides had grown more intense by this time. Our shells scored a clean hit on an enemy warship. Heavy gunfire was concentrated on enemy warships in the Tulagi Strait.

MORE PORTUGUESE TROOPS DISPATCHED TO THE AZORES

Left Lisbon on August 23 —Will Reinforce Garrisons There

Domei

VICHY, August 24.—Several detachments of Portuguese troops left Lisbon yesterday aboard the 4,469-ton liner Carvalho Araujo for the Azores, where they will reinforce the garrisons there, according to a Havas report received here from Lisbon today.

It is recalled that Portugal has been sending troops abroad consistently during the past year.

China Naval Academy Planned

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 25.—General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Navy, is planning to organize an academy for the training of high-ranking naval officers. The academy is scheduled to be inaugurated on September 1. High-ranking naval officers of the whole country will be summoned by turns to receive training in the new academy.

STALINGRAD'S FATE BELIEVED SEALED

(Continued From Page 1)

fall into the hands of the Germans, the loss of the Grozny oilfield to the Germans is considered only a matter of hours.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight that a terrific battle is at present raging at Prokhladny, but it is not yet clear whether the city has fallen into German hands, dispatches say.

Kotelnikovsk Setup Is Grave

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The war situation in the Kotelnikovsk sector has suddenly assumed serious proportions, according to reports from London.

German mechanized forces have already driven two large wedges into the Soviet defense line, and their main force is now fiercely attacking the Red troops along the railway line toward Stalingrad, while another German force has made a detour and is proceeding toward the Volga River.

A Vichy broadcast indicates that severe fighting is going on near Abganerova, situated about 80 kilometers southwest of Stalingrad, but that the Soviets are still holding that city.

Reds Suffering From Thirst

Domei

MOSCOW, August 24.—Thirst, scorching heat, conflagrations and clouds of stifling smoke, these are the things one confronts in the savage battle for Stalingrad, according to a field dispatch to the Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party.

The report says:

"The sun beats down mercilessly upon the burned earth. There is but little water to quench agonizing thirsts. Rivers have dried up and men are treasuring every drop of water.

"Clouds of blinding smoke from burning wormwood, feathergrass and other plants are creating enormous and heavy clouds. The sky is darkened.

"With tongues of flame licking the edges of the Red trenches, the Germans, clad in shorts and boots, have advanced beyond the pillars of fire."

Germans Cross Don River

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—German forces operating in the great Don bend yesterday fought their way across the Don River after reducing strongly fortified enemy positions, the German News Agency learned from military quarters here today.

The German forces now are continuing their advance against the Soviets, it was said.

Soviet Admits Setbacks

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The Caucasus situation again has worsened with Red forces defending the sector southeast of Pyatigorsk and in the southern sector of Krasnodar retreating before the Wehrmacht after heavy fighting, it was admitted officially in Moscow today.

Meanwhile, German reports indicated that Reich forces operating along the northern slope of the Caucasus are continuing difficult mountain fighting against the Red forces which are defending the area from strongholds and attempting to check the advance of the Wehrmacht.

Meantime, London reports said that the German forces were trying to break through along a mountain road leading from Ordzhonikidze to Tiflis, while Stockholm advices said the German mechanized units supported by a artillery barrage commenced on Monday furious assaults against the Red positions defending an important mountain path, adding the Wehrmacht is headed for a mountain path leading from Alagir, 65 kilometers west of Ordzhonikidze, to Batum.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

able to deal a finishing blow to the enemy.

New National Movement

CHUGAI—It is a matter of great concern to us to know under what basic principles the Nanking Government's New national movement will be carried out. The New National movement is of great significance because it will form the foundations of a New China and because it will be another concrete step in cementing Chinese cooperation with Japan in the building of Greater East Asia.

That the basic principles of the New National Movement will lie in the correct interpretation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three-People Principle cannot be doubted. That in itself is a good thing. The Three-People Principle had been twisted and distorted by the Chiang regime and a correct interpretation is welcomed.

However, a mere correcting of distorted ideas is not enough. The Three-People Principle seems to us to be a mere imitation of the ideology of western Europe. At this time, a re-study of its principles should be made, and even though a complete revision may be impossible, at least it should be judged and corrected.

It can be said that the Nanking Government's mission should lie in a counter-attack upon communism and upon the Three-People Principle. To carry out its New National Movement, a new principle, a new ideology is necessary. The decadence of government in China can be traced to the ruin of Confucianism, and the rising of a New China must necessarily mean the revival of Confucianism in a modern form.

China cannot be saved without a rebirth of Confucianism. If it was the Three-People Principle which brought about the situation as it is today in China, then it is the duty of New China to liquidate it. There are many cases in the history of China in which Confucianism has conquered struggles arising from new ideologies and new principles. It is our deep wish that the New National Movement will start at this point.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS LAUD BRAVE MEN

(Continued From Page 1)

carried troops over to Singapore Island. Our unit operated at the extreme right flank of our forces and enemy fire was directed toward us not only from the front but also from the fortress at Ranjan. When the crossing of the strait began at midnight, the enemy rained shells on us and before we were halfway across, numerous boats were damaged and the toll among the dead and wounded was heavy.

"Sergeant Fukui, however, paid no heed to the danger, and encouraging his men made straight for the opposite shore. When his boat neared the shore, he was the first to jump into the water and to make it possible for the infantrymen to land.

"He was on his way back to take a second group of troops over when he was shot through the stomach. Blood spurted out from his wound and he was in so serious a condition that he could not even talk. Pulling together his failing senses, the Sergeant commanded his three boats by signal flags and succeeded in leading them back. There on the shores of Johore Strait, after carrying out his duty, died this true soldier. His action was a manifestation of bravery and a deep sense of responsibility and his heroism will live forever. He was a magnificent soldier and he died a magnificent death."

Yamamoto Died With Glory

The death of Corporal Yamamoto, who, even though his right lung was blasted through his ribs, continued to grip the controls of his boat, and carried out his given duty in the crossing of the Johore Strait, is told by a certain colonel who took part in the operations in that sector:

"The army surgeon who pronounced the death of Corporal Yamamoto, Unit Commander Yokoyama, and those of us around him could not keep back our tears. When he was about to die he shouted 'Tenno Heika Banzai' three times. That was a manifestation of his true loyalty and patriotism. Then he shouted 'Win Nippon,' showing his spirit of attack. Before he breathed his last, he thanked his squad leader for the care he had given him. Such spirit of human gratitude when he was about to die must have moved even the gods to tears. His death was like the death of a Zen priest who has grasped the ultimate truth."

The will of Corporal Yamamoto left in the safekeeping of his original corps is a short but pithy sentence, embodying his determination to die. It runs as follows:

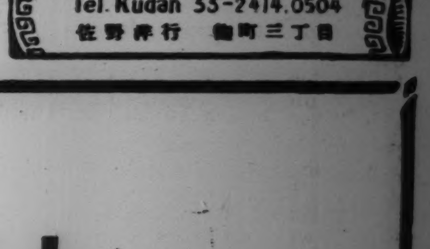
"Now that I have been summoned to the colors, my body belongs to the nation. Beyond life and death I shall render my services and establish exploits. I am determined to return home in a small white casket. I hope you (his wife) will take care of our only daughter Yoshiko."

HISAAKIRA HIJIKATA PASSES AWAY AT 73

Heart Ailment Claims Finance Leader and Member of House Of Peers at His Residence

Hisaakira Hijikata, former Governor of the Bank of Japan and member of the House of Peers, died of stricture of the heart at 1 a.m. Tuesday at his residence in Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Hijikata was born in Hokkaido in 1870. Upon graduating from the Law Course of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1895, he joined the Bank of Japan. Later he filled successively the posts of: Director of the Bank of Japan, President of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Vice-President of the Franco-Japonaise Bank, President of the Kyoritsu Mining Industry Co., Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan. It was in 1928 that he was appointed Governor of the Bank of Japan, from which he retired in 1935. In 1934, he was nominated member of the House of Peers.



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OPTIONAL LEARNING OF ENGLISH LAUDED

Compulsory Study in Middle Schools of Japan Unnecessary, Says Novelist

Optional learning of English in middle schools in Japan is an acceptable policy, while the past method of compulsory teaching must have been a mistaken one, according to the opinion of Saneatsu Mushakoji, noted novelist and writer, in the August number of the Fujin Koron, a magazine, for women. "Goethe," the writer goes on, "once said that 'the conquest of a foreign language is as stupendous a task as that of a foreign culture.' It is really so." Continuing, Mr. Mushakoji says:

"How hard progressive Japanese men strived to absorb Western knowledge and culture through the learning of Dutch during the latter part of the Tokugawa Period is forgotten by contemporary Japanese. It can be imagined how much these men of a progressive turn of mind were amazed to see the Western countries so advanced in science then. Nowadays, many foreign books are translated into Japanese, thereby obviating the necessity for people to learn foreign languages to get Western knowledge. It is not bad at all to learn a foreign language, but English taught at middle schools is of no practical value to say the least. It is quickly forgotten if it is not constantly practised. The same is true of mathematics and other branches of study. Nonetheless, all these subjects, including foreign languages, must be taught, for, no matter whether they have practical value or not, they form the foundation of common-sense and common knowledge.

To those who have a desire to lead a spiritual life in one way or another plus a commonplace home life, a foreign language or two is necessary. Of course, any sense of worship for a foreign country should not be held, though such is not likely to happen in Japan. When we read foreign novels, we find that there are scoundrels far worse in type in foreign countries than those in this country.

The reason why I do not support the policy of compulsory teaching of English at school is because it is liable to form a cause of contempt for the Japanese by loose-thinking Americans and British. Ignorant people in these countries may under-estimate Japan, and think the Japanese are inferior to them.

Here, Mr. Mushakoji turns his pen to Japanese womanhood in connection with prolonged warfare. He says:

"The Japanese nation must be firmly determined to endure sustained warfare. If the Japanese think that a long war may trouble them, America and Britain will avail of this for propaganda warfare. If, on the contrary, the Japanese proceed with the belief that the longer the war becomes, the more they will benefit, America and Britain will surely surrender. The answer to the question why Japan is the strongest country in the world is that it is because the Japanese women are the srongest in the world. This answer is justifiable.

"As a man I do not understand how the Japanese mothers who have sacrificed their husbands and sons to the State think about this, but, as to their unstinted efforts to make their sons have a consciousness, pride and honor as Japanese subjects, they are the soundest in any country of the world.

"Therefore, it is not a mistake to say that Japan is the strongest country in the world, because of this womanly attribute. Until Japan wins this War with America and Britain the Japanese women must stand firm. Japan is surely winning the War and the Japanese are pinning great hopes on the future. The Japanese women should obey the orders of officials and cooperate with them, so that Japan's home front will be further consolidated.

"This war was started with the grim determination of Japan to gain victory. It was declared after long endurance, not a war waged for Japan's benefit. The result to date has proved a dazzling success. The war has apparently assumed the form of an economic warfare or sustained hostilities. However, ultimate victory will be attained largely through the display of courage and virtue by Japanese women, while America is doomed because of the weakness of character of its women.

Thrift, savings, livelihood, encouragement of husbands, fathers and sons are carried out mainly by women. There are many young Japanese women competently looking after their family interests and co-operating with their neighbors on the home front when their husbands were summoned to the colors shortly after their marriages. To them we cannot but pay our greatest respects. It is hoped that they hold their ground until Japan crushes America and Britain. Everyone knows how serious the War of Greater East Asia is. The mission of the Japanese women at this moment and in the future is really great."

Tseng Pledges Allegiance

CPS

SHANGHAI, August 24—Tseng Chun-feng, ex-chief of special service for the Wusih area in the Kiangnan Peace Preservation Corps of the New Fourth Army, has called at the Political Training Department of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps, where he solemnly pledged his full support to the peace movement.

A CLASS IN MANUAL TRAINING

WOUNDED VETERANS SCALE HAKONE RIDGE

Party of 44 With Artificial Legs Find Handicap No Barrier in Jaunt

The dauntless spirit of heroism and bravery of the Japanese soldiers was manifested by 44 soldiers, each man having one artificial leg, when they successfully climbed the mountain ridges of Hakone within two days, Friday and Saturday, covering the distance of some eight "ri," according to Domei.

These 44 soldiers are war heroes who fought in the battles of Tapieh Mountains in Central China and of Victoria Peak in Hongkong, and during the course of the battle had to sacrifice one of their legs. After being sent back to Japan Proper, they have been convalescing at the First Army Hospital. Then after some two month's practice in walking on their artificial legs, they decided to test their abilities by going on a long hike across the Hakone mountains, led by Major Hori, head of the medical consultation office of the same hospital.

The party of 44 started from Miyanoshita taking the course toward Gohra. They were dressed in the wounded soldiers' white uniforms with long trousers, carrying canteens over their shoulders and taking small bags with them. They were able to walk some 70 steps per minute which are approximately the same number in the ordinary marching pace. After every 30 minutes, they rested for five minutes, during which, some of them smoked and others wiped perspiration off their faces.

Army Doctors Praised

On the road the Major proudly made a remark on the tremendous improvements seen in these artificial legs during the last 20 years, by saying, "Some Army medical authorities have been devoting themselves to the improvements of them for many years. It is not enough for medical doctors to cure the wounded soldiers, but they must also encourage the men not to lose confidence in themselves. This project of going across the Hakone mountains is being conducted in order to ensure them of their power and strength."

In the meantime, the party approached Gohra. The path was beautifully lined with early autumn wild flowers and the villagers who passed by, bowed and smiled to them. In about three hours, they reached Gohra, where they stayed over night at the Gohra Hotel.

Favorable Weather for Hike

Fortunately, it was a fine day in spite of the heavy rain the night before, and the soldiers were all in high spirits. From Gohra to Motohakone, the course covers some three "ri." The road was stony and muddy, but they kept their steady pace. Even when they climbed up the steep slope, not one of them failed, or needed a cane. Reaching the top of Ashinoyu, which is 3,000 feet above sea level, they shouted "Banzais."

Finally arriving at Motohakone, they paid their respects at the Gongen Shrine, praying for the victory of the war. Then they crossed Ashinoko Lake on a motor boat. When they came to Kojiri, on the other side of the lake, they rode on automobiles to Sounzan, where they were scheduled to take a cable car down to Gohra, but instead some of the party began to walk down the road, and the others soon began to follow. It was a walk of one "ri" down the stony slope, but they kept on descending without rest. Thus, the party of the 44 wounded soldiers were successfully able to cover the distance of eight "ri" and prove to themselves that they had overcome their handicap. Hardly anyone showed signs of fatigue.

Hike Ends With Meeting

At the end of the hike, a round-table meeting was held, attended by all the partisans of the trip. At the meeting, the soldiers freely talked on their experience of the day and expressed their hopes for their future. Some of them said that they could have never walked the distance of eight "ri" over stony paths unless they had been trained daily in physical exercises, sometimes running as far as to the Meiji Shrine or the Yasukuni Shrine. One of them expressed his hope of going back to his farm, while another wished he would be able to resume his work at the engineshed where he had been working before he was called to the colors.

For the closing remarks of the meeting, Major Hori encouraged these brave men by saying that their service is needed everywhere in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

SWEEPING REFORM SEEN IN MANCHOUKUO FINANCE

Central Bank to Be Made Control Organ for Monetary Mart—Capital Boost Set

With a view to making the Central Bank of Manchoukuo the controlling organ of the monetary market of Manchoukuo and to remove the overlapping of its functions with the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo, sweeping reforms involving the amalgamation of some of the bank's branches with the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo are now being considered, it was learned today, states Domei.

Simultaneously with the reorganization, the capital of the bank will be raised to ¥100,000,000 from the present level of ¥30,000,000.

The Central Bank of Manchoukuo was established simultaneously with the birth of Manchoukuo and is the note-issuing bank of Manchoukuo. It has a network of 140 branches throughout the country and stands over and above the Commercial Bank of Manchoukuo and the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo. With the rapid economic progress made in the past, it is now considered necessary to make the Central Bank of Manchoukuo a purely controlling agent over the monetary market of Manchoukuo, in order to avoid the overlapping of the business with that of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo and that of the Commercial Bank in Manchoukuo.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE DRIVE IN PHILIPPINES UNDER WAY

Radio, Screen and Newspapers Cooperate in One-Week Campaign

In view of the enthusiasm of the Filipinos to study the Japanese language, the Military Administration in Manila launched a Japanese Language Propagation Campaign on Saturday, which is to last for one week, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. During the week special programs will be conducted on the radio and on the screen while newspapers and periodicals will be utilized to further propagate the beauty and characteristics of the language of Japan.

While the campaign is in progress, the two English papers, the Tribune and the Sunday News, will circulate their editions printed in Japanese "Kana." Also, a contest of folk songs is to be held, participated in by the Filipinos. Lessons in the Japanese language, which are being conducted at various schools, are being broadcast so that the Filipinos will become aquainted with the delicate intonation of Japanese, while a group of Takarazuka girls will broadcast recitations and conversations. At theaters the Japanese language is being illustrated with lantern slides and all the ushers and ticket sellers are requested to speak Japanese only during the campaign.

STUDY OF FARMING IN SPHERE STARTED

Investigation Council Has Begun Researches to Enhance Agricultural Output

The study of agricultural conditions in the Southern Regions as a preliminary move in the expansion of agricultural output in those regions has been started by the East Asia Agricultural Investigation Institute under the direction of Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

The journal pointed out that prior to actual cultivation of the agricultural districts in the Southern Regions, much necessary data must be gathered with regard to climatic conditions, rain volume, etc. Items which are being investigated by the above institute were listed by the Chugai as follows:

The actual living and labor conditions of the agrarian populace research on various insects and worms beneficial for the fertilization of the soil; prevention of damage to crops by nature; scientific investigations for increased production, and others.

Other items which require immediate investigation, the paper said, include local problems in various parts of the Sphere, economic and population problems, and investigation of milk production.

Yoshizo Tomamechi, a permanent trustee of the institute remarked on its important mission to the following effect: "The institute is entrusted with a grave mission and its importance will increase with the growth of the Southern Regions. In the future it may act as the headquarters of the agricultural industry of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The Japanese victories were achieved so speedily that the founding of the institute came rather late. Thanks to the full support of other associations, the funds of the institute, which at first totaled ¥3,000,000, has been increased to some ¥10,000,000. At present many authorities on agriculture are speeding up their investigations in their respective fields."

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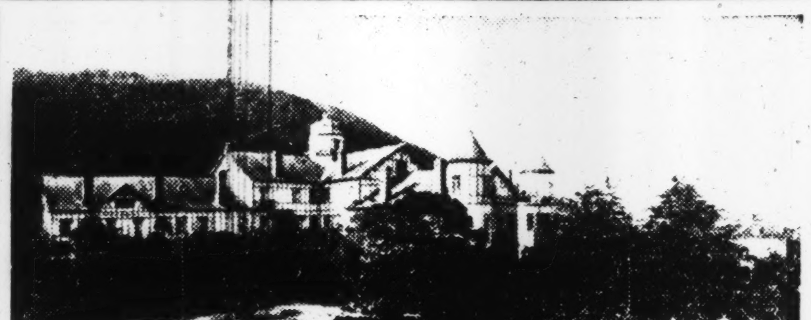

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Gandhi, Leader of the Indians

The recent arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders by the British authorities in India two weeks ago formed the most crucial landmark in Indian history. Mahatma Gandhi is 75 years old today, and his unselfish and untiring endeavors for his beloved country have made him the spiritual leader of the whole Indian race. British prison bars cannot shut in his influence, nor stifle the fires of freedom raised in the hearts of his countrymen by his life-long labors. As solid as the Himalayan ranges, as mighty as the billows of the Indian Ocean, and as immutable as the Deccan—such is the spirit of Gandhi, the spirit of an India for the Indians.

Mahatma Gandhi, elder of the Indian Congress Party, received a letter some time ago from a British friend, in which the following passage occurred:

"You are demanding the withdrawal of Britain from India. You are supposed to be fully aware of the fact that India is in no position to resist the invasion of a foreign country. The conclusion is inescapable that you would have India bow down before Japan."

To this the Mahatma replied through the weekly magazine Parisien. He wrote to the following effect:

"I am firmly convinced that an opportunity will come during the war for India to achieve complete independence from Britain. It is because Britain possesses strategic points in this country that Japan is tempted to assume a hostile attitude toward India. The withdrawal of Britain from India will have the effect of bringing such a threat to India to an end."

India, along with Burma and Baluchistan, forms the Indian Empire. The King of Britain is concurrently the Emperor of India. There is in England a Secretary of State for India. This official attends to affairs related to India. The viceroy of India is appointed by the King and is directly responsible for the rule of India.

Indo-Aryan Race

The history of the Indian race is about 3,000 years old. It began in 1,100 B.C. when the Indo-Aryan race came to settle in Punjab.

The invaders were nomads. The native inhabitants of the district lived inside walled towns, and were engaged in agriculture. They were prosperous and their civilization was of a higher order than that of the Aryan race, to which the invaders belonged.

The invaders were fierce people. Moreover, they possessed weapons made of copper, and horses. It was not long before they conquered the non-Aryan races to which the native inhabitants of the district belonged.

It required 500 years for the invading Aryan race to complete their subjugation of the races among which it had come to settle and occupy a wide expanse on the lower reaches of the Ganges River. At this time the foundations of Indian culture based on Brahminism were laid.

Indian National Anthem

So much for the past of India. As for present-day India, an idea will be gained from the national anthem of the country.

The anthem was established by the National Congress Party of India. It was written by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and approved by Mahatma Gandhi before it was adopted.

"Here is the Himalayan mountain range. It is the symbol of the greatest in the world.

"Here are the great bellows of the Indian Ocean. It is the richest sea in the world.

"Here is the immutable Deccan plain. It is the gift of God to the people of India.

"We have to thank God that we were born in this country, so favored by Nature."

This piece of poetry reminds us poignantly of the old saying that the hills and rivers of a nation remain although the nation may have ceased to exist.

Immediately after the great disturbance in India in 1930-31, Mahatma Gandhi made an observation to the following effect:

"Our object is complete self government. We propose to join the British empire on a footing of absolute equality with the other component parts of the system. Some of my fellow countrymen are apt to consider that the British statesmen will find it difficult to grant us absolute equality with the rest of the Empire. I may be an idealist. But my views are different from those of these people."

Gandhi's Youth

As a boy Gandhi was frail and timid. He hated sports, exercises, and all that sort of thing. Often he was to be seen resting in a corner of the playground of his school, solitary and melancholy, utterly indifferent to what was going on around him.

One day he was advised by his friends to go in for meat eating if he wished to improve his health.

Now, the state religion of India prohibits the eating of meat. To eat meat means to the followers of that religion, the committing of an almost unpardonable sin.

Gandhi's mother had been strictly trained in the national religion of India. She was dead set against the idea of eating meat.

Young Gandhi, in whose education his mother showed a very close concern, was at first reluctant to do as told by his friends. Eventually he was prevailed upon to eat meat. His friends had told him:

"It is the height of folly not to eat meat because it is a sin to do so. The Indians for the most part do not eat meat. This is the reason why they are a weak and incompetent people. This is the reason why the Indian people are under the domination of the meat-eating British. We, Indians, have a duty to our country to eat meat and try to become so strong as to be able to crush the British."

He, along with his friends, went to a lonely spot on the bank of a river. There his friends cooked mutton for him, which he ate with relish. As he ate, he dreamt of a renascent India, completely free from British influence.

He kept up a meat diet for about a year, when he thought he could not bear the thought of keeping his mother deceived any longer, and stopped eating meat.

This is an episode in his life which seems to show what sort of man he is today, now 75 years old and leader of the mass of Indian people.

Study of Law in England

At the age of 18 Gandhi was sent to England to study. He made a special study on law and was duly licensed to practise.

In those days a man wishing to rise in the world had to, first of all, become a lawyer.

Gandhi, as a law student, appeared in the streets of London in a native dress of white flannel. He was chased by children, and became a butt of ridicule to the pedestrians.

One day, he purchased a suit of clothes at the fashionable Army and Navy Store. He bought a top hat, too. He also bought an evening coat at a store on Bond Street. He thought he had at last become a gentleman. He would spend ten minutes every morning looking in the mirror when he combed his hair.

Gandhi's mental state as a student in London was the mental state of the average Asiatic young man, whether in England or not.

Gandhi also began to learn the French language. He wanted to put the last touch to his mental equipment, so to speak. In the same sense he learned how to dance. He also learned to play the violin.

Bitter Experience

But Gandhi was an Indian, after all. He soon found that it was practically impossible to turn himself, an Indian, into an English gentleman.

One day he was invited by his friends to a party. Meat was served. He refused to take it. This involved him in an altercation with his friends. In the midst of the dispute he suddenly rose from his seat and left the hall.

In the street he found a dreary-looking eating house, with a signboard advertising that only vegetable dishes were to be had there.

He went in. When a vegetable dish was placed before him, he felt that he had found his true self for the first time.

He then abandoned his attempt to turn himself into an English gentleman. He rejected music and dancing. The hours he had been wont to spend in taking lessons in music and dancing he now employed in reading religious works.

He attended London University for three years. Having been duly licensed as a barrister, he returned to his country. This was in 1891. He was then 22 years old.

He went into law practice. He was attached to the High Court of Bombay. A quiet and reserved man, he found difficulty in speaking as freely and eloquently as a lawyer pleading a case is expected to speak when he appeared, for the first time in the courtroom as counsel.

This experience influenced his decision to keep away from the bar. He employed his time preparing documents for his clients, and assisting his older brother, who was also a lawyer.

In South Africa

One day the lawyer Gandhi was approached by a trading firm with a proposal to go to Pretoria, South Africa, to appear as counsel for the firm in a big lawsuit. He was prompt to accept. He had for some time been wishing for an opportunity to get away from India.

He went to South Africa, full of hopes and visions. What awaited him in the country for which he had felt so much attachment, was abject humiliation. The slight shown him in South Africa he considered a slight on the whole Indian population in that country.

In the court-room he was ordered by the presiding judge to take off his turban. He became indignant.

At one time he wanted to travel first class. But he was not allowed to sit in a first-class carriage. When he was ordered to go to the luggage car from the first class carriage in which he had taken his seat, he remonstrated. He was then seized by a station police officer, and ejected from the train. He went to the waiting room, where seating himself on a bench he pondered over the incident.

He caught the next train to Charlestown. From there he went by omnibus to Johannesburg. During the journey he was abused by the driver, who insisted that he sit near the driver's seat.

Oppression and Persecution

The Indian immigrants in South Africa, in those days, were oppressed and persecuted by the authorities in every possible manner. This is not because they were idle. It was for the reason that they were hard-working and for the most part efficient. The fact of the matter is that the Settlement Government, established by the Boers, descendants of the original Dutch settlers, dreaded the expansion of the Indian colony in the country.

The Settlement Government was guilty of innumerable acts of breach of trust with regard to Indian laborers under contract with it. In Transvaal the Indian residents had to pay a three pound tax per head. The motive of this law was to prevent them from coming into possession of land.

In the Orange Free State the law prohibited Indians from residing there unless they were hotel employees or engaged in similar occupations.

Gandhi saw with his own eyes all these examples of discrimination against his fellow countrymen. He awakened to the actualities of the situation. From this time on he was an ardent worker in the cause of a free India.

Emancipation Movement

While engaged in the practice of law in South Africa, Gandhi found time to take part in the movement for the emancipation of the Indian people. In Pretoria he was instrumental in the organization of a society of Indians interested in setting India free. He was eloquent in his speech which opened the organization meeting. This was a surprise to his friends who knew how timid he was as a barrister.

At the time of his departure from South Africa, which was a few years after his arrival, he was a full-fledged worker promoting the cause of an Independent India.

At the fare-well party given by his friends in his honor, his attention was called to a news item, telling of the intention of the Settlement Government to introduce a bill depriving the Indians in the country of their rights as voters in state elections.

Discrimination Bill

Many Indians who were at the function were indifferent to the proposed measure of discrimination against Indians. They apparently had given up all hope of improving the position of the Indians in South Africa.

Gandhi was very indignant at the proposed measure. His indignation speedily infected these apathetic Indians at the function. They proposed that he put off his departure for a month or so and try to organize a movement to defeat the proposed law. He accepted. A committee was named to make arrangements for the campaign. As the drive made headway, he made up his mind to stay on as long as his presence was needed.

Gandhi and his followers fought bitterly the proposed anti-Indian law. The measure, however, passed the legislature. But his fight for freedom for his fellow countrymen in South Africa was not in vain. The Indians in South Africa woke up to the need of keeping together to fight for freedom for themselves and for their country.

Thus the Indian Congress Party in Natal was brought into being. This organization, while upholding the rights of Indians, got busy on the education of the Indians in South Africa.

At the end of three years in South Africa, Gandhi thought of taking up permanent residence in the country. He took a holiday of six months which he wished to spend in his country in order to up his affairs.

In India Again

Back in India he was greeted boisterously by his countrymen. They congratulated him upon his work in South Africa.

He took every opportunity that offered itself to bring home to his countrymen the true state of affairs in South Africa and the condition of the Indians in that country.

Reuter was prompt in sending out an exaggerated version of the manner in which Gandhi was welcomed home by his countrymen. The mass of people in Natal became indignant and the more hot-tempered of them openly talked of killing him on his return to South Africa.

Angry Reception

When the ship bearing Gandhi and his party docked at Durban he was approached by a Boer who handed him a note in which he was told that he would land upon pain of death by violence.

Gandhi and his fellow countrymen, traveling with him, insisted on their right to land. They told the Boer that they would enter Natal, whatever happened.

Upon landing, Gandhi was surrounded by a crowd of angry Boers, before which he was powerless. Stones and rotten eggs were thrown at him. A member of the crowd snatched his turban and threw it to the ground.

A policeman came along, and offered to give protection to Gandhi. The officer had been ordered by his superior to take the Indian reformer to the police station for protection.

Gandhi politely declined, and went to the home of a friend.

When he discovered that his friend who had given him sanctuary was in trouble because of his act of kindness, he showed up at the police station and asked to be taken into protective custody.

The news of the incident involving Gandhi reached London in due time. Mr. Chamberlain, the then Secretary for Colonial Affairs, wired to the Natal Government, asking it to punish severely the men who had threatened to injure Gandhi.

To the surprise of the British Government and of the authorities of the Natal Government, Gandhi voiced opposition to the punishment of his would-be assaulters. He said that on no account any of those who had threatened to do him harm must be punished. He sent a note to this effect to the chief of police of Natal with a request that it be forwarded to the London Government.

His move raised the Indian National Congress in the estimation of the people in South Africa.

The Boer War

It was while Gandhi was fighting for the freedom of his race that the Boer War broke out. This was a war of Britain for the conquest of South Africa.

Gandhi was rather sympathetic toward the Boers. But he perceived that it was up to Indians zealous of the rights of their race to stand at the side of Britain in the conflict. In order to cooperate with Britain in the struggle he organized a field ambulance corps made up of 1,100 Indians, and went with it to the front. The corps performed its functions admirably.

One day he saw an Indian member of the corps, and a Britain soldier giving drinking water to each other, and said to himself that at last India had become the son of Britain.

The war ended in victory for Britain and a part of Transvaal came under British control as the result of the war.

All the Indian inhabitants in south Africa expected the new Government to right things. The world at large expected that too.

Passive Resistance

When the war was over, Gandhi returned to India, in the belief that the new Government in South Africa would act quickly to end the discrimination against the Indians.

Contrary to Gandhi's expectations and those of the Indians in South Africa the new Government was reluctant to end the state of affairs in the country. On the contrary, it began to show greater discrimination to the Indians than had been shown by the previous regime.

Before he had been a year in India, Gandhi was asked by his fellow countrymen in South Africa to come and uphold their rights. From this time he ceased to have faith in Britain. Soon after he conceived the idea of passive resistance to Britain.

His movement for the emancipation of his countrymen in South Africa, which he started soon after his arrival in that country, was highly successful. In 1915 he returned to India. His countrymen greeted him as though he were a general returning from a successful campaign. He was in no mood to return the greeting. He was a very serious man. He was thinking up many things for India.

Rowlatt Plan

In July, 1918, the famous Rowlatt plan was published, giving the British authorities in India power to arrest and detain any Indian on the suspicion of being harmful to peace and order.

This made the Indians indignant. Violent anti-British demonstrations were the rule throughout India. Gandhi came forward to organize Indian opinion against the proposed highly anti-Indian law. He urged his countrymen to fight to the last against the proposed measure which he denounced as inhuman. But he advised them to be careful not to use violence to attain the goal of defeating the project. He insisted that only peaceful means be used.

The more hot-tempered of the people in India would not listen to Gandhi. At New Delhi anti-British demonstrators ran amuck. Gandhi was arrested on the grounds that he was responsible for the drive, and was sent to Bombay for questioning.

The news of the Mahatma's arrest spread over India. The inhabitants in Amritsar rose up in arms. Troops were sent to put down the rioting. In this incident more than 100 Indians were killed.

Indian Congress Party

It was on August 18, 1920 that Gandhi published his declaration of non-cooperation with Britain. The document was promptly adopted by the Indian National Congress Party.

In 1922 Gandhi was put in virtual control of the Congress Party. In February of that year he sent a note to the Governor-general, asking him to alter his policy of oppressing the Indians. He warned the official that if his proposal was not accepted, a civil disobedience movement would be launched throughout the country. While negotiations were going on, an Indian mob clashed with the police in Gorakhpur. Much blood was shed on both sides.

Gandhi held himself responsible for the trouble, and withdrew to a convent, where he waited for his arrest. He was arrested soon after. He was duly tried and given a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

India for the Indians

Recently Gandhi told the world that he was in favor of India parting company with Britain. The arrest of Gandhi and other Indian leaders two weeks ago is already a matter of world history, and needs no elaboration here. Suffice to say that the labors of Gandhi will not be in vain, for the buds are blossoming that will eventually change into fruit, the crystalization of his dreams, a glorious India for the Indians.

Keikoku

300 YEAR-OLD FUKAE REVOLT LEAVES RELICS

Followers of Christ Fled to Shimabara, Amakusa In Kyushu

STIRRING ACCOUNT GIVEN

Peasants, Strong in Faith, Rose In Arms Against the Bakufu

The Christians first landed, from a Chinese ship, on the Western coast, and propagated their doctrines in the cycle of Tenbun (1532-1554) during the reign of the Emperor Go-Nara. After that, in the 19th year of Eiroku (1666)—Eiroku, 1558-1569—in the time of Emperor Ogimachi, a foreign ship was driven ashore on Miura Peninsula in Sagami. There were many Christians on board, and they propagated their doctrines. Thereupon the Shogun Hojo Sakyo-no-tayu Ujiyasu called them to Odawara and let them reside there.

At this time, all the Western countries of Japan had received the Christian doctrines. Thus the true doctrine was corrupted by the false; money was given to lead men to unite with the sect; Buddhism was opposed; the foolish were imposed upon by strange arts. Anarchy was imminent by reason of secret societies of men who aimed to subvert the government.

Therefore in the cycle of Bunroku (1592-1596) Prime Minister Hideyoshi, being greatly incensed at this, sought out the disciples, and having taken and bound more than twenty of the head men, he sent them along the main road to the port of Nagasaki in Hizen, where they were crucified. Still, those, who remained, continued to live in the Western countries, where they ceased not to mislead the people.

In consequence of this, the Shogun Iyeyasu, in order to suppress them, on the 21st day of the 6th month of the 19th year of Keicho (1614) commanded Tahara Yamaguchi Suruga-no-Kami Yoshihiro to examine and punish the sect; and the heads of some were cut off and exposed at the corners of streets, while others were driven to foreign lands. Hence those doctrines for a long time languished.

Origin of Rebellion

But again, in the latter part of the 10th month of the 14th year of Kanei (1637), the villagers of Shimabara in the district of Takaji in Hizen embraced the Christian doctrines, and concocted a conspiracy which terminated in rebellion.

When we inquire as to its origin, we find that Oye Matsuemon, Chizuka Zenzaemon, Oye Genemon, Anrvuken Mori Soi, Yama Beizaemon, and others, villagers of that place were all leaders of the conspirators. They had formerly been retainers of Konishi Settsu-no-Kami Yukinaga. This Yukinaga had taken part in the rebellion of Ishida Jibushovu Mitsunari, and on the 15th of the 9th month of the 5th year of Keicho (1600) was defeated at the battle of Aonogahara in Noshu, and being captured was executed and his retainers were scattered and concealed in various places.

The above five men lived in Oyano and Chizuka in the district of Amakusa in Higo, but for a short time also lived concealed in Fukae-mura in Shimabara in Hizen. Having held a consultation, they gathered the neighboring villagers, and addressed them as follows: "Some years ago when the sect of Jesus was prohibited, there was a priest in Kamitsura in Amakusa, who, when he was driven to foreign lands, left a book of one volume called Hankan (Mirror of the Future). When we open this book we read as follows:

Remarkable Youth

"'Hereafter when five in five years have passed, a remarkable youth will appear in Japan. He, without study, will acquire all knowledge. This will certainly come to pass. Then the clouds will be bright along the East and West. A wisteria flower will bloom from a dead tree. All men will wear the sign of the cross upon their heads, and white flags will flutter on the sea, rivers, mountains and plains. Then the time of honoring Jesus will arrive, etc.'"

"We now learn, they said, from this book that the time referred to is this present year. Many clouds are now bright in the East and West. Also, a red wisteria has blossomed on a cherry tree in the garden of Oye Genemon (one of the five conspirators). He, who, without study, understands all sciences, is a youth called Shiro, eldest son of Jimbei of Amakusa—one who, though young, is without an equal in understanding and learning. The time has then already come. Let every one, disregarding the prohibition of the Government, espouse the cause of Jesus. If we incur the displeasure of the Shogun, is it not still our chief desire, having sacrificed our lives for our religion, to obtain the reward of Heaven after death?"

Miracle

When they with much wisdom and eloquence, had spoken thus, the villagers there present, many of whom were secretly attached to this religion, united themselves with the speakers. There was also a man called Sashiki Sajiemon in Fukae-mura, who had been a member of this sect for several years. He had in his possession an old picture of God, but fearing the government prohibition, he hid it away in a chest, and as the picture had no border, he, for a long time, had been anxious to obtain a border for it.

In the meantime, the picture, one night, was mysteriously provided with a border, such as he had desired. The man, Sashiki, greatly overjoyed related this fact to the people of the adjoining villages. This rumor spread, and the people assembled at the house of Sashiki, where, the picture being hung up, they worshipped it and were filled with wonder, and united in exalting that sect more and more.

Indignation

At that time a retainer of the lord of the castle of Takaji, Matsukura Shigeharu, named Hayashi Hyoemon, Governor of the villages, hearing of this matter hastend to Fukae-mura on the 25th of the 10th month, and when he entered the house of Sashiki and looked around, he found a number of the villagers seated in order conversing about Jesus. Hayashi became very angry, reproved them for the crime of violating the laws of the government, beat some of the fellows in the company, tore down their divinity (the picture), put it into the fire and reduced it to ashes.

The whole assembly was greatly enraged and beat Hayashi to death on the spot. His followers with difficulty escaped death and returned to the Castle of Takaji. The villagers consulted together, and they knew that when this matter was reported to the lord of the land he would without doubt assail them; and they knew also that preparation must be made so as not to fall easily into the hands of the assailants; so they returned to their homes, polished their spear points, prepared powder and ball, and waited to be attacked.

Fighting

On the night of the 25th of the 10th month, the followers of Governor Hayashi Hyoemon escaped to the Castle of Takaji and minutely related the affair of Fukae-mura. At the time the lord of the castle, Matsukura Shigeharu, and his brother Okon Katsushige resided together in Yedo; hence, by the order of Tanaka Sodayu and Okamoto Shimbei who had charge of the castle, fifteen mounted soldiers, eighty men armed with muskets, and about three hundred foot soldiers were chosen to attack the villagers. They left the castle in the night, and about day-light on the morning of the 26th of the 10th month, they arrived at Fukae-mura, where they chose their position and laid their plans to slaugher the villagers, without letting one man escape.

While thus engaged, about 1,000 of the conspirators, armed with guns, came out; but the soldiers from the castle expecting them began their fire and shot down more than 20 of the villagers on the spot. The mounted soldiers galloped round encouraging and commanding the infantry, saying: "This is an affray with farmers and will not amount to much; just break through at once, and kill all without exception." Thus encouraged, the infantry exerted themselves vigorously to overpower their enemies.

But the villagers were a great multitude, and were men accustomed to the use of guns and moreover were well-acquainted with the ground, so that they could quickly pass hither and thither amongst the trees and thickets. They discharged their guns with a certain aim, and shot down on the spot five or six mounted men and about one hundred of the infantry, and thereupon, seeing the dismay of the soldiers from the castle, they grew still bolder, distributed themselves so as to destroy every man, and continued to discharge their balls like rain. As might be expected, the soldiers from the castle could not withstand; and so, collecting into one compact band, they withdrew to the castle of Takaji.

Attack on the Castle

The conspirators followed them, and without delay pushed themselves into the town around the castle, burnt the dwellings of the merchants, and then held a consultation, saying: 'The two brothers Matsukura, lords of this castle, are now in Yedo, and there is an exceedingly small force in it. And more, those who were driven back from Fukae-mura, being possessed by the spirit of cowardice, can make no defence. Come, let us capture this castle and make it ours, and spend a few days in it in tranquility. And since there are many of our sect in the West, we will not want help. Having committed ourselves to the cause thus, there is no way of escape left. Since, do what we may, our lives are forfeited, let us fight outright; let us make a pillow of his castle."

With this, they began the attack on the front gate. The soldiers of the castle under command of Tanaka Sodaiyu and Okamoto Shimbei, assembled before the front gate, and resisted courageously. The conspirators seized spears and long swords, and put handles on sickles and wood cleavers, and with shouts labored furiously to break in; but the castle had been given to the father of Matsukura Bungo-no-Kami Shigemasa, as a reward of valor. It had high walls and ditches and was furnished with towers, and the soldiers of the castle climbed up into the towers, pushed open the portcullises, and discharged balls and arrows.

The conspirators were unprepared to attack and were without armor. More than two hundred were soon shot down and the rest fled in all directions.

(To Be Continued)

Rising in Shimabara Is Recorded in Many Old Japanese Texts

The account of the Shimabara Rebellion on this page was once published in the Far East, a Yokohama magazine. Neither the original text nor the name of the translator is known, but many passages agree in parts with the following Japanese works, so that although none can be accepted as the true original, all are sufficiently alike to allow the identification of names and places:

1. **Shimabara Kassen-ki (1640)**
2. **Amakusa Monogatari (1640)**
3. **Akakusa Sodo (Date unknown, but reprint made by Waseda University in 1918)**
4. **Nanto Henran-ki (1782)**
5. **Shimabara Amakusa Nikki (1663, by Matsudaira Kai-no-Kami Terutsuna)**
6. **Shimabara Ikki Matsukura-ki (17th Century).**

FIRST CENTERS OF CHRISTIANS WERE IN SOUTH

Shogun Iyeyasu Ordered Suppression of Christians in 17th Century

SHIMABARA WAS DEFIANT

Monuments Remain to Mark Spots Where Brave Men Fell

The Shimabara Rebellion is so called from the name of the peninsula where the outbreak first occurred. Both Shimabara and the nearby island of Amakusa were early centers of Christianity, and when the persecution under the Shogunate authorities began, it was to these wild spots that the unbroken followers of Christ fled.

In these districts were gathered the most devout of Japan's Christians. Hither had fled the samurai who preferred to lose all rather than recant. The 20,000 men that defied the hosts of all Kyushu were not just farmers and peasants driven to despair; they were men and sons of men who had fought under the banners of Christian lords like Konishi Yukinaga, Takayama Ukon, Kuroda Yoshitaka and others, veterans of the Korean and Japanese civil wars.

To submit without striking a blow would have been foreign to their natures which were nurtured on the teachings of Bushido. Flimsy though their chances they preferred to stake their all.

As history relates, the rebellion was crushed but not without a fierce struggle. Today, monuments mark the sites where brave men fell. First, on the battleground at Hara Castle there is the Tomb of Bones, which tradition says contains the bones of the killed on both sides. Nearby is a stone erected in memory of Itakura Shigemasa, the commander of the Bakufu forces, who lost his life during the first attack. At Tomioka, in Amakusa, stands another stone marking, it is said, the place where those taken alive were executed and buried. In Nagasaki itself, at the approach to Tateyama Hill, is another monument to those who died in the fighting.

PROGRESS IS MADE IN CENTRAL CHINA

Currency Unification Brings Financial Normalcy—Rise in Commodity Prices Checked

Reviewing the past and present aspects of the financial situation in Central China and greeting the restoration of normalcy thanks to the recent unification of currency in all areas under the Nanking Government, a Chugai correspondent suggests in his latest dispatch to Tokyo that the authorities concerned take positive steps for the realization of their productivity amplification program in Central China.

Following is the correspondent's dispatch in outline:

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia financial circles in Shanghai envisaged a veritable scene of speculations, and this trend could hardly be curbed till the recent unification of currency in Central China. This step had the immediate effect of eradicating, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government, the deep-rooted practice of speculative transactions among the people. All this is attributable to the timely collaboration of the Japanese and Chinese authorities concerned in their common effort to place their financial and price policies on a sound basis. In view, however, of the contemplated economic reconstruction of Central China, involving a wider scope of enterprises from the standpoint of the productivity increase program, it devolves upon these authorities to go ahead with a concrete schedule to realize their goal.

Depreciation Noticed

"Despite the reportedly enormous sum of money lying idle in Shanghai, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the recent unification of currency have driven part of the idle money into the hinterland and have brought about its perceptible depreciation. On the other hand, the interest rates on deposits repeatedly raised by money changers contributed a great deal toward encouraging people to deposit their idle money with banks. This trend had a substantial effect in checking speculators' activities and restoring a normal financial order in Central China and at the same time helped check the rise in prices of commodities.

"The ban placed on the circulation of old fapi was motivated by the desire to relieve the Chinese from the high cost of living which was caused as a consequence of the repeated slump of the old fapi. Toward this end the legal tender was standardized in the form of the Central Reserve Bank notes. For a time, however, there was seen an upward tendency of commodity prices subsequent to the introduction of the Central Reserve Bank notes due to speculators' activities. Thereupon the Nanking Government promulgated two laws on July 3, one embodying regulations for temporary price pegging and the other regulations for control over transactions of commodities. At the same time, the Shanghai Municipal Council began to impose taxes on commodities from July 1 so as to forbid the storage of idle commodities on the one hand and to check speculators' activities on the other.

Indulge in Agriculture

"Owing to the limited market for idle money, people in the wealthier class began to engage in the agricultural and stock-raising industries. As a matter of fact, they sought for their activities suburban areas where they could buy arable land at comparatively low prices for the cultivation of rice, wheat, cotton, mulberry trees or for the raising of oxen, swine or sheep. It was under these circumstances that the land value in these suburban areas rose in July by more than 20 per cent as compared with the preceding month. Incidentally the idle money found its way into the stock exchange till it brought in its train a considerable boom, resulting in the tremendous advances of share prices.

"During the first half of the current year there cropped up a good many insurance firms under Chinese management in succession to those formerly run by British and American interests. So far, however, it is marine insurance that is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity from business afforded by cargoes carried by vessels up and down the Yangtze. Next in volume of business comes fire and theft insurance which is patronized by those who hold stocks of commodities or various forms of conveyance, such as automobiles and bicycles.

Life Insurance Limited

"As for life insurance, there are very few Chinese inclined to carry insurance due to their poor knowledge of life insurance business combined with their traditional misconceptions.

"So far there appear to be no signs yet of a substantial development of industrial activities among the Chinese populace. In other words, there is ample room for their activities for the increase of industrial production by making liberal investments so as to draw supplies of abundant raw materials from the hinterland and to finish these raw materials to the best of their abilities.

"Incidentally it is to be hope that the authorities concerned will proceed with investigations as to the desired creation of stock exchanges in Central China jointly capitalized by Japanese and Chinese enterprisers so as to rationalize the transactions of securities in succession to same time, it is suggested that Japanese banks extend their spheres of activities to these areas so as to help industrial development in Central China on the strength of their low-interest policy."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.2	— .20
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.6	— 1.10
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.2	— 1.10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.60	+ .05

WILL FORM BODIES FOR FIBER CONTROL

Commerce Ministry Orders Their Organization in October —Members List Given

According to its fundamental policy previously indicated, the Commerce and Industry Minister yesterday ordered the organization in October of the four control agencies relative to the fiber industries, namely, the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, the Silk and Rayon Control Association, the Wool Control Association and the Hemp Control Association, reports the Miyako.

Incidentally, the Commerce and Industry Ministry published the list of the members of the four control associations as well as the committee and their chairmen entrusted with the duties of forming these associations. It is learned that the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association will have a total membership of 92, the Silk and Rayon Control Association of 122, the Wool Control Association of 138 and the Hemp Control Association of 22, and that the now functioning Fiber Products Delivery Conference will give place to the Fiber Products Delivery Control Association which will be brought into being upon the formation of the major organ called the Fiber Control Conference at a later date.

In view of the fact that the four control associations are to be made up of large-scale interests on the one hand and smaller firms on the other, it devolves upon the Government as well as these associations to work in hearty cooperation with each other so as to effect the rational reorganization of the fiber industries in the country.

Policy Outlined

It is from this viewpoint that the Authorities concerned are expected to proceed with the management of the four control associations in accordance with the following policy:

(1) The associations shall maintain close relations with one another so as to rationalize quotas and distribution of raw materials, labor and equipments.

(2) The existing federations belonging to each branch of the fiber industries shall be voluntarily dissolved.

(3) The existing agency for adjustment of demand and supply of fiber products shall be dissolved.

(4) The existing Japan Silk Yarn Control Company shall be ordered to join the Silk and Rayon Control Association.

(5) The control associations shall be entrusted with the duties of products so as to fix grades.

(6) Parties engaged in textile industries shall be ordered to join the control associations as occasions demand.

The paper adds that the chairmanship of the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association will be assumed either by Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, or Otokichi Shoji, adviser to the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, that of the Silk and Rayon Control Association by Asahiko Karashima, honorary president of the Toyo Rayon Company, that of the Wool Control Association by Sakio Tsurumi, president of the Daito Cotton Spinning Company, and that of the Hemp Control Association by Kiyoshi Shikano, president of the Japan Raw Hemp Company.

New Monetary Tendencies Seen

(Continued from Page 6)

exchange if the world is to be free from their economic power.

This is one of the demands required in the establishment of the new world order. That is why in Europe Germany has already declared the construction of international economy free of the gold exchange. In Asia, Japanese currency has already gone off the gold standard while Thailand has proclaimed her intention of basing her credit on yen currency. Furthermore, yen is now the medium of all trade and exchange within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the past, foreign currency value was based on its demand and supply. The strength of the exchange depended on the amount of export and import but the gold exchange medium added further complications to its value. This method of determining foreign exchange value cannot be maintained in East Asia in its existing circumstances.

The important question today is the determination of own rate of exchange. Then on what level should the yen value be fixed? The determination of its value must become the fundamental principle of Japan's economic policy in East Asia.

RAW SILK ARRIVALS INCREASE LAST WEEK

Supply and Demand in Export Material Well Balanced—More Reshipments to Interior

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, August 24.—The situation in the spot raw silk market was maintained nearly satisfactorily last week, although business was still limited to some common grades, or grades C and down for 20/22 deniers and grade D for 13/15 deniers. The futures market was unchanged and very quiet.

For the first half of August, according to the Yokohama Kumiai's returns, the total arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama and Kobe were 14,118 bales, a rise of 1,157 bales or 9% over the same period of 1941, while the total re-shipments to the interior showed a decline of 1,443 bales with 8,420 bales. Of the arrivals, new silk increased remarkably with a total of 11,655 bales as against 8,303 bales for the same interval of 1941, showing a gain of 3,352 bales or 40%. This is a better result than expected, and this animated the market people, who had been much uneasy of it in view of the commencement of conditioning in the provinces, which might restrict shipments to Yokohama and Kobe.

The same Kumiai's returns for the first 20 days of August give the total arrivals at both ports for the period as 18,689 bales and the total re-shipments as 11,082½ bales. Compared with the like period of 1941, the former rose 1,580½ bales, but the latter fell 1,982 bales from the same interval of July. Balancing the supply and demand, the stocks held on August 21 totaled 18,063 bales, a rise of 1,461½ bales over a month ago.

Export Silk Steady

Export silk was steady last week as was home use silk, 13/15 deniers, Grade D closing at ¥1,525. Its supply and demand were well balanced, but simply by domestic business and not by export trade as well. The re-opening of the export market is expected, however, before long as a result of the victories of the Axis Powers in Europe and Asia and in waiting of their success in the Mediterranean.

Regarding the proposal to establish the Silk and Rayon Fabric Control Co., Ltd., it is reported further that arrangements have been concluded between the manufacturers and the government authorities concerned, fixing its capital at ¥70,000,000 to be invested entirely by the manufacturers and specifying its object to be the unitary control of silk and rayon production. The establishment of the company is arousing great deal of interest in various quarters, considering it as forerunner of the re-organization of the textile industry which is planned at present. This company, in concert with the already established Silk and Rayon Distribution Control Co., whose functions are to be extended, is believed to carry out an organic program of silk and rayon fabric production, distribution and consumption. The controlling of silk and rayon weaving has been regarded as the most difficult of all textile industries because of its characteristic domestic industrial organization, but the establishment of a control company on the lines stated above may be said to be a natural consequence of the recent simplification of the grades of silk fabrics, the determination of their new official prices, and the decision to form the Silk and Rayon Control Association.

Cotton Trade With Thailand

An allocation of cotton fabrics to Thailand has been determined, offering a chance for a resumption of active and regular trading with the country. The official import prices in the country have hitherto been too low to insure smooth business between the two countries, but these prices will reportedly be soon abolished and replaced by new prices, which will be improved considerably from the old figures to balance them with the Japanese export prices. Already negotiations are said to be under way for business offered from Thailand, where the supply of Japanese goods is very short.

A quantity of cocoons produced by an extension of the autumnal sericultural season and by the use of mulberry leaves left in the trees after feeding late autumn silkworms will perhaps be applied, it is reported, to the making of short silk fiber, for which a special kind of silkworm eggs most suitable for the purpose is distributed among silk-raisers. This year's officially estimated production of short silk fiber cocoons is 15,000,000 kwamme, which may possibly be covered sufficiently by an increased production of autumn cocoons by the above method.

SOUTHERN REGIONS BANK OPENS BRANCH IN BURMA

Domei

RANGOON, August 25.—As a step toward the financial reconstruction of Burma, the Rangoon branch office of the Southern Regions Development Bank was opened in Rangoon Tuesday.

The newly-opened bank will deal with the Burmese and Indian public, which has had no access to banking facilities since British banks left the country following the ousting of British forces from Burma by the Japanese.

The branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank here provides loans to Japanese commercial organs in this area.

Staple Fiber Yarn

Improvements are steadily being worked out by chemists in the process for making staple fiber to increase its durability, resistance to water and heat-absorbing property. Used with cotton in a reasonable proportion, textiles made of this material are quite strong and comfortable to wear.

BETTER FACILITIES PROMISED AT PORTS

Smooth Progress Being Made In Setting Up Harbor Facilities Promotion Companies

Smooth progress is being made by Japan in establishing harbor facilities promotion companies based on the Imperial Ordinance issued last September providing for the improvement of stevedoring and other harbor services, says the Chugai.

Following the issuance of the Imperial Ordinance stated above, the leading organizations engaged in loading and unloading ships, in lighter service, carriage service, etc. conducted a joint investigation of all matters relative to the establishment of a new system to promote harbor service, which has resulted in the formation in Tokyo recently of the Central Council of Harbor Transportation Agencies and the establishment of Associations of the Harbor Transportation Agencies at the six largest ports in the country.

Up to the present, harbor facilities promotion companies have been established at Hakodate and 17 other ports in Japan, where good service is available thanks to the activities of those companies.

According to reports received so far, satisfactory progress, as reported below, is being made at all prominent ports in connection with the establishment of harbor facilities promotion companies:—

Tokyo Port: A plan has been decided upon by 268 harbor service agencies for the establishment of a ¥30,000,000 harbor facilities promotion company which will be brought into being at the end of September under the name of the Tokyo Harbor Transportation Company.

In the meantime a company will be established for the handling of cargoes on board mercantile vessels. This company, which is to be called the Tokyo Steamship Stevedoring Service Company, will be brought into being as a subsidiary organization of the Tokyo Harbor Transportation Service Company.

Special Organizations

The cargoes to be landed at Tokyo will be handled by special organizations detailed for the purpose by the harbor facilities promotion company concerned.

Yokohama Port: Altogether 214 parties engaged in harbor facilities service at present have decided to establish a harbor facilities promotion company under the name Yokohama Harbor Transportation Service Company with a capital of ¥27,500,000. For the handling of cargoes on board merchant ships, they have decided to establish a subsidiary organ to be known as the Yokohama Stevedoring Service Company, while the landing of cargoes, as in the case of Tokyo Port, will be entrusted to special organizations.

Note: The port of Kawasaki will be detailed for the handling of cargoes belonging to the M.B.K. and the Japan-Manchoukuo Warehouse Companies. For the purpose in view, they will establish the Kawasaki Harbor Transportation Service Company with a capital of ¥15,000,000.

Nagoya Port: All parties engaged in harbor transportation service, numbering 281, have decided to establish a ¥7,000,000 company to be called the Nagoya Harbor Transportation Service Company, which will be brought into being by the end of August.

Note: The port of Yokkaichi will establish a ¥1,000,000 company to be known as the Yokkaichi Harbor Transportation Service Company in order to handle all cargoes independently of those to be shipped or landed at Nagoya Port.

¥30,000,000 Company in Kobe

Kobe Port: Altogether 306 parties concerned will establish a ¥30,000,000 company to be known as the Kobe Harbor Transportation Service Company for the execution of the same duties as the Tokyo Harbor Transportation Service Company.

They will also establish the Kobe Stevedoring Service Company.

Osaka Port: A ¥60,000,000 company to be caled the Osaka Harbor Transportation Company will be established by 693 parties concerned, who are also expected to establish the Osaka Stevedoring Service Company.

For the handling of the enormous coal reaching and leaving Osaka Port, a ¥10,000,000 company to be known as the Osaka Coal Landing and Loading Company, will be established. All the companies named above are to be established by the end of September.

Moji-Shimonoseki Port: A ¥20,000,000 company to be called the Kanmon Harbor Transportation Service Company is to be establsihed by the 276 parties concerned, which, together with the Kanmon Stevedoring Service Company, will be brought into being by the end of September.

The establishment is completed of harbor transportation service companies at the 18 important ports in Japan including Hakodate, while similar organizations at 10 leading harbors in the country including Otaru, are in the process of being set up.

War Aims Apparently Little Understood By U.S. Public; Living Standards Lowered

Despite the frantic efforts being made by the Washington Government for increased production of arms and ammunition and despite the steady series of miserable strategic defeats their country is suffering on all fronts, the people of the United States do not seem to realize that there is a war going on. This is because the war aims of their Government are incomprehensible to the majority of them. Under exigencies of war, however, they are obliged to lower their standards of living, which is quite unbearable to them, who have no great desire to cooperate with the Government.

Such being the case, the United States, in addition to the succession of military reverses now being experienced, is destined to undergo the greatest economic ordeal ever known in history. So comments a Domei correspondent just back by the Asama Maru from his New York post.

The following are some of his remarks:—

Tempo Quickens

The activities of Donald Nelson to incite the nation rose to a considerably higher pitch since his appointment as chief of WPB. His address over the radio on March 2 was typical of his efforts to delude the public into believing that promotion of the munitions industry was the most urgent necessity for the United States under the existing circumstances. After spreading demagogical propaganda regarding production of military supplies on the part of the Axis Powers, he said, "Then, I should like to question you free citizens if we can gain victory over such an enemy. The answer to this question lies in what you will do and do soon, nay, today. There are only 304 days left in which to complete the munitions program for the current year as set forth by the President. These 304 days will make history for the next thousands of years. It is important to adapt these 304 days to our mode of living and it is our duty to do so."

In this way, while crying for the general mobilization of national industries on one hand, expansion of productivity was speeded up on the other. The present national defense program of the United States involves an increase of productivity by 15 per cent by 1943 and the conversion of one quarter of its peace industry into munitions industry. According to the estimate of the Department of Commerce it includes not only the mobilization of an additional two million workers but lengthening of the average working hours and lowering of the standards of living. The conversion of light industry into heavy industry was one of the basic measures for the expansion of productive capacity.

"The United States wasted much valuable time before the outbreak of the war and matters have become all the more difficult because of it." Chief Nelson of WPB explained in an address at the beginning of March. "The establishment of new factories requires materials essential for military use, and if we construct new factories, the output of arms and ammunition must be reduced by that much."

As regards manpower, at present 7,500,000 workers are engaged in munitions industry, but the greatest worry and trouble is the shortage of skilled labor. The following figures as given in the New York Times of April 26 will show the extent of shortage of skilled labor in various factories:

Description	Percentage of skilled labor available over actual need
Machine tools (designing)	1 : 51
(manufacture)	1 : 25
Ships' machines	1 : 22
Ships' carpenters	1 : 7
Tackers for airplanes	1 : 4

Nothing concrete, of course, has been announced regarding the progress of munitions production, but Mr. Nelson admitted a little time ago that "The actual output is by far insufficient to enable the United States to launch an offensive."

In any case, the whole United States is making frantic efforts for the increased production of arms and ammunition. "A period of self-sacrifice" or "a profitless period" as characterized by Nelson to business circles, has commenced and the people are obliged to lower their standards of living no matter whether they are willing or not.

Living Standards Go Down

In the President's message at the beginning of the year, what may be termed the cost of the war was announced. According to it, one half was to be spent during the fiscal year commencing July 1, and all the commodities produced in the United States are to fill war and civilian demands in equal proportions. The output of commodities for the peoples' use amounted in value to only about half of the national income, making an enormous difference, or a particularly severe inflation of purchasing power. How to control this inflation constitutes the greatest internal problem of the United States in wartime, and thus commodity price control, pegging of wages and prices on agricultural products, restriction of credit purchases, compulsory sales of war bonds, rationing system for important commodities, and the like have been introduced, suggesting a drastic lowering of the high standard of living of which Americans had been so proud.

Greatest Ordeal

The motor-car and the electric refrigerator, which used to indicate the high standard of American life, are already a reminiscences of the past glory in the United States. Shortage of tyres and restriction on consumption of gasoline have robbed the people of their ready means of transit and the inclusion of iron in wartime restrictions has doubled their household labor. And yet, the people at large look as if they are wondering, "Where is the war going on?" So little is the "war aim" of the United States understood by the people. The movement of American economy cannot but be affected by such a drift of public opinion. In these circumstances, the American public is liable to undergo the severest economic ordeal in the history of the republic, including inflation.

HEMP CO. GETS NEW NAME

Decision Reached at Extraordinary Meet of Shareholders

The Nichiman Hemp Company, in accordance with the decision reached at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, which was held on August 22 in order to discuss various questions arising from the recent annexation of the First Ramie Company, will be called hereafter the Toa Hemp Industry Company. At the same time a shift was made in the members of its management, new members being as follows:

President—Yoshio Sakauchi.

Vice-President—Yasutaro Ozawa (Ex-President of the First Ramie Co.)

Managing Director—Jisuke Kimura.

Director—Satoshi Shigemoto (Ex-Director of the First Ramie Co.)

COAL MINING WARES REGISTER BIG GAINS

Advances Caused by Contemplated Additional Subsidies To Mines by Government

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed a slight relapse due to the congestion of profit-taking unloadings after a spell of an all-round upward swing.

In the long-term section, cotton and hemp spinnings suffered fair declines, whereas coal mine wares scored remarkable gains thanks to additional subsidies to coal mines contemplated by Government. For instance, Toho Coal Mine jumped up ¥2.50 at one bound, Iwaki Coal Mine ¥1.20 and Hokkaido Coal Mine, new ¥1.00. On the other hand, Toyo Bearing continued to rise ¥1.30.

The short-term section was sluggish, and quotations turned a shade easier as a whole.

The spot market was busy with the transactions of coal mine wares, such as Taiheiyo Coal Mine, Kyushu Saitan and Hosen Anthracite, each registering a gain of around ¥1.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the major wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.20, N. Y. K. ¥111.30, its new ¥93.60, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥102.20, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.70, S. M. R. ¥74.00 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥85.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.4	d .2	....	73.3
Do. new (25)	42.8	d1.1	43.5	43.7
Kanebo Spin (50)	153.7	d1.7	153.5	155.3
Do. new (25)	102.4	d .8	102.8	103.7
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	90.9	d .9	....	90.3
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.4	d .5	110.5	111.3
Do. new (37½)	93.7	d .9	....	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	97.4	d1.1	97.9	99.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.6	d .5	....	84.6
Uraga Dock (50)	88.8	d .1	89.2	90.0
Hitachi Works (50)	77.8	d .1	77.7	76.5
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	73.9	....	74.7	....
Do. new	....	....	40.4	51.4
Ikegai Automobile Ind	65.9	u .2	66.3	66.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	....	....	....	92.2
Japan Nickel	43.8	d1.0	....	44.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.1	134.1	133.9	134.2
N. Y. K., old	111.1	111.1	110.5	111.3
Do. new	93.7	93.7	93.4	93.6
Kanebo Spinning	....	153.5	153.5	....
Do. new	102.1	102.4	102.0	102.2
Teikoku Rayon, n	....	90.0	89.7	89.7
Osaka Stock, new	....	72.7	72.7	72.7
Japan Steel Tube	....	69.1	69.0	69.2
Japan Oil	77.6	77.7	77.6	78.0
S. M. Railway	74.1	74.0	74.0	74.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.5	85.6	85.4	85.4
Hitachi Works	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5
Japan Mining	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6
Manchuria Ind	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1

Cut in Phone Service Expenses

In keeping with the material mobilization plan for 1943-44, telephone service extension expenditure for the twelve months beginning April next will be reduced from ¥151,000,000 as included in the original plan to about ¥125,000,000 at the last meeting to be held on August 22 by the competent authorities, including the Chief of the Management Bureau, Chief of the Electric Affairs Bureau, and Chief of the Technical Affairs Bureau, says the Nippon Kogyo.

SUPPLY OF RAW FILM FOR MOVIES BOOSTED

Each Company to Make Four Additional Pictures—Number Of Prints Also Increased

Brighter days are ahead for Japan's movie world thanks to the substantial increase of raw film for distribution among film producers here, says the Kokumin.

After the establishment of a new structure in the cinema world of this country, the number of pictures to be produced by the three producing companies was reduced to two each a month, or six in all. Recently, however, the supply of raw film in the country has been considerably augmented, rendering it unnecessary to be so strictly economical in the making of movies.

In view of the brighter situation, the number of pictures to be produced by each company will be increased by 4 a year, which means an increase of 12 pictures a year for the three companies. Besides, the number of prints of each picture will be increased from 24 to 34, which means an increase of about 50 per cent, while there will be a 30 per cent increase in the production of sound negatives. The maximum length of each film will also be increased at the same time.

Thus, each producing concern will be in a position to offer 28 pictures a year instead of 24 as at present.

In this connection, Ryuzo Kawazura, chief of the Movies Section of the Information Bureau, writing in the Kokumin, expresses the hope that all producers in the country, in cooperation with the authorities concerned, will exercise more strenuous efforts to send forth better pictures not only to various districts in Japan, but also to all regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1942

A Rift Within the Lute

Judging from reports from various sources, what has always been regarded as inevitable seems to be happening in Soviet Russia; Soviet feeling is being daily more estranged from Britain and the United States. According to Buenos Aires reports, for instance, the sentiment of the Soviet people toward Britain and the United States is rapidly growing worse, and the Soviet papers are daily printing mordant criticisms of what these countries have done or rather have failed to do. The growing discontent of the Soviet Union is quite understandable, for Britain and the United States are doing very little to redeem the promises of aid which they used to give to their northern ally profusely, in spite of the fact that the Soviet Union needs their aid badly now.

The main cause of Soviet resentment is the failure of Britain and the United States to form a second front. The growth of bad feeling among the Soviet leaders and people caused the alarmed Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, to visit Moscow the other day to placate the discontented Soviet authorities. The unsuccessful attempt to land Allied troops near Dieppe in the North France, which followed closely on the heels of his visit to Moscow was, no doubt, intended as a sop to the Soviet Government and people who had been pressing the Allies for the speedy establishment of a second front. This attempted landing of only one division of troops was too small an affair to be viewed in the light of a serious attempt on the part of the Allies to form a second front. It was not surely for an operation of such small dimensions that the Soviet Union had been clamoring. It was, however, the most which the Allies could do with the limited human, shipping and other resources at their command. Britain and the United States may try to justify their failure to form a second front up to the present on the ground that their promise is to form one by the end of the current year, but from the point of view of the Soviet Union, the situation is so pressing that she cannot tolerate the leisurely manner in which her allies are going about the matter. It would, indeed, be meaningless to set up a second front after the complete collapse of Soviet resistance before the present vigorous onslaught of the German forces. Britain and the United States are well aware of this fact and are, no doubt, eager to form it at as early a date as possible. No matter how eager they may be, however, they are not in a position to do so; their capabilities are hopelessly limited. This is a state of affairs which must be as vexatious to Britain and the United States as it is exasperating to the Soviet Union.

The dismal failure of the landing operation at Dieppe rendered the situation even worse for the Allies. It has practically removed the last vestige of Soviet faith in Anglo-American promises of armed aid. It has also given a rude shock to a section of the British and American people who had been sanguine enough to believe that the Allies were quite capable of creating a powerful second front.

President Roosevelt, who is as eager as Winston Churchill to keep the Soviet Union on the Allied side to make her serve the Anglo-American purpose, is naturally uneasy at the evident sign of growing indifference on the part of the Soviet Union toward the Allied cause, and with a view to reawakening enthusiasm, he is sending Wendell Willkie to Moscow to assure the Soviet authorities of America's great capacity for the production of war and other materials and of her increased material aid for the Soviet Union. It is, however, doubtful whether President Roosevelt's special envoy will succeed in his mission.

If Britain and the United States cannot form a second front now, they will be unable to form it forever. The Allied prospects which have never been bright have become gloomier as the war progressed, and as they suffer more defeats, factors unfavorable to the Allied cause will multiply. Particularly hopeless is the position in which Britain is now placed. Whereas she ought to be directing undivided attention to the prosecution of the war, affairs within the British Empire are in such confusion that they claim much of her attention at the present momentous juncture. Conditions in India present particularly grave aspects and are naturally causing great anxiety to the British Government and people. So far from being able to come to the aid of others, Britain stands in dire need of aid herself.

After all is said and done, it seems that the Soviet Union has at last realized the futility of placing reliance on Anglo-American promises and is awakening to the foolishness of suffering herself to be made a cat's-paw by the self-seeking Anglo-American allies. It remains to be seen how this disillusionment will affect the future course of action of the Soviet Union.

Chungking is presumably as discontented as the Soviet Union with the lukewarm attitude of Britain and the United States. Chungking, like the Soviet Union, now faces a grave crisis and needs Allied aid badly, but the promised aid is not forthcoming. Chungking has often given expression to its grievances because, in its opinion, neither the United States nor Britain has been directing the amount of attention which it desires them to give to the matter of improving Allied prospects in East Asia. It is now reported that Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, will visit Chungking as well, probably in order to appease the Chungking leaders and raise in their minds the hopes which will again be disappointed later on by painting in the rosiest color the capacity of the United States for the production of war materials and of her readiness to give valuable aid to Chungking in its war of resistance against Japan. Here again, it is doubtful whether Wendell Willkie's mission will be crowned with any measure of success.

Architecture and Ukiyoe

The architecture of early Tokugawa followed mainly, as said before, the characteristics of Toyotomi, of which fact we find examples in the mausoleums of Nikko and Shiba, and in the palace decorations of the Nijo Castle, and the Nishi Honganji Temple.

The breaking down of social distinctions, which was brought about by the upheaval of the new aristocracy, permeated art with a spirit of democracy hitherto unknown.

Here we find the beginning of the Ukiyoe or Popular School, though its conceptions at this time differed widely from those of the later Tokugawa genre school, where intense class-distinctions imposed their limitations on plebeian conceptions. In this age of wild revelry, while pleasure was yet sweet to the nation, freed from half a century of bloodshed, whenever the people would vent their energies in juvenile playfulness and fantastic images, the daimyos would join with the populace in unrestrained enjoyment.

Sanraku, the able successor and adopted son of Yeitoku; Kohi, the great teacher of Tannyu; Iwasa Katsushige, the so-called father of the Ukiyoe School; and Itcho, noted for his panegyrics on the life of the day, were all artists of rank in the highest line—yet they delighted to paint the common scenes of life, with no feeling of lowering themselves, such as high-class artists of the later Tokugawa had, and so this age of revelry and pleasure led to the creation of a great decorative, though not a spiritual art. The only school which stands out with deep significance is that of Sotatsu and Korin. Their pioneers, Koyetsu and Koho, drew from the debris of the decadent and almost lost school of the Tosa, and tried to infuse into it the bold conceptions of the Ashikaga masters. True to the instinct of the period, they expressed themselves in rich coloring. They handled color more as mass than as line, as former colorists had done, and would bring out with a simple wash the broadest effect. Sotatsu gives us best of all the spirit of Ashikaga in its purity, while Korin, through his very ripeness, degenerated into formalism and posing.

We find in Korin's life a pathetic story of his sitting on a brocade cushion whenever he painted a picture, saying, "I must feel like a daimyo while I create!" showing that a touch of class distinction was beginning to creep into the artistic mind even then.

This school, foreshadowing modern French Impressionism by two centuries, was nipped in the bud of its great futurity by that icy conventionalism of the Tokugawa regime to which it unfortunately succumbed. (From the "Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Most Unmanly Action

It was considered unmanly for a samurai to betray his emotions on his face. "He shows no sign of joy or anger," was a phrase used in describing a great character . The most natural affections were kept under control. A father could embrace his son only at the expense of his dignity. (From "Bushido, the Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

August 26, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

British forces poised on the frontier of Iran marched into Iranian soil today, in clear contravention of international faith and morality. The British and Soviet Governments defended their march into this small and defenseless country on the pretext that there were Nazi agents in Iran—a pretext which was found to be meaningless as the Germans had a few days ago fully disavowed the presence of fifth columnists there. Authorized sources in Berlin strongly denounced the invasion as an "assault on a small nation" and at the same time charged Britain with "undisputed guilt in handing over still another country to Bolshevism,"

Biography of Lt.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita

Chapter IV

On the night of December ninth, despite the violent resistance of the British forces, the Japanese vanguard pushed across the boundary line between Thai and British Malaya. Although successful in routing the enemy, they were seriously handicapped by the enemy's tendency to destroy necessary bridges in their flight.

The destruction of the bridges proved an alarmingly serious problem for the Japanese army, for along their route between the national boundary line and Johore Bharu, there were hundreds of bridges which they must of necessity cross. To repair the bridges as the enemy destroyed them would cost them valuable time, and they would lose months in covering the distance of 1,100 kilometers. In order to forestall the enemy's evident intention of blasting the bridges, the Japanese troops resorted to rapid, sudden night attacks.

Often their tanks which were moving in advance came upon those of the routed enemy, while behind them followed slower, belated, enemy stragglers. Behind them followed other advancing Japanese tanks, and thus friends and enemies, in the confused bedlam of retreat and advance in the same direction, became sandwiched in between friends and enemies. In fear of injuring their own comrades, both sides could do nothing. Occasionally, someone from the Japanese tanks would raise the tops and heave a hand grenade upon the enemy tanks.

Continue Rapid Drive

Thus the two forces progressed. At many of the vantage points along the road to Johore Bahru, the enemy maintained powerful fortifications and sought to suppress the advance of the Japanese. In order to cripple these fortifications, the Japanese troops often waded through the slime of tropical swamps, penetrated the deep, entangled vegetation of tropical jungles. Steadily, persistently they pushed the enemy and neared the last stronghold.

Fighting a continuous battle with the enemy, the Japanese Forces covered the 1,100 kilometers to Johore Bharu in 55 days. During this period, they fought 92 battles and repaired 250 bridges. For 55 days, they averaged the distance of 25 kilometers, fought two battles, and repaired five bridges each day. And yet this accomplishment was but the prelude to the gigantic task of reducing the city of Singapore. Of the plans for this attack, the Chief-of-Staff under Lieutenant-General Yamashita stated:

"That side of Singapore which faces the sea is well-armed and probably impregnable. However, the side facing the north is not so well-equipped from a military point of view.

"Judging from the success of our advancement and the failure of the enemy to divert us in our drive across the Malay Peninsula, more than half of the staff members believed that the British in Singapore would offer no serious resistance. However, I believed that, before Singapore fell, the British would fight to the last and final man.

Painstaking Preparations Made

"With this conviction definitely instilled in mind, I started the plans for campaign against Singapore, discussing the pros and cons painstakingly with the staff members. Having carefully worked out the campaign, I instructed them to distribute shots at the rate of 1,000 shots per gun, an unusually large supply for any military operations. Some of the members were completely dumbfounded by the magnitude of my preparations, which they believed to be totally out of proportion with the situation at Singapore. However, I warned them that there would be no harm in preparing for the worst.

"We decided to use all the Japanese troops in the peninsula in this battle, and consequently, decided to send all the motor trucks in Johore Bharu to Singora to bring the reenforcement, which were to be landed there, to the Singapore front. We took this rather long method in order that the troops should reach the war-front unexposed to danger of enemy fire. To try to land them in the neighborhood of the enemy's stronghold would inevitably have resulted in useless loss of life and equipment.

"In the meantime, the enemy had been steadily increasing its strength as reenforcement after reenforcement joined their ranks. It was our objective to decentralize and deviate the enemy's strength as much as we possibly could.

"Immediately prior to the beginning of the attacks, we placed a corps on the eastern front for crossing the Johore causeway to Singapore, concentrated the main force in the center, and hid a corps in a nearby rubber plantation. In order to keep our movements secret, we ordered the people living in the military zone to leave within a period of five days. The enemy were, thus, in complete ignorance of our stratagem."

Offensive Launched

On February 8, the curtain arose on the stage set for the finals, and Japan launched her attack upon the stronghold of Singapore. It was only after the attack had been started that the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters revealed for the first time that Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita was in command of the Japanese Forces in Malaya.

The destiny of two countries lay balanced upon the scale of Fate, and the result of one battle would determine which way the scale would fall. Continuing with the actual battle, the Chief-of-Staff related:

"The island of Ubin off the east coast of Seleter naval base was inadequately defended. Hoping to stir up a violent skirmish, we dispatched about four hundred soldiers to attack this island. Although the troops gave the signal of a successful landing, the enemy remained apparently undisturbed. Having no alternative, we commenced to pound the enemy with mountain and field guns until by noon the latter began to respond to our fire. With the enemy fire becoming increasingly incessant and violent, I hastened to the western sector of the battle line to direct the forces in crossing the channel to Singapore under cover of night.

"With the approach of midnight of February 8, we began our move across the channel. Simultaneously the artillery corps of our forces started its activities along the coast of Johore Bharu to afford us protection in our crossing.

"By this time, Lieutenant-General Yamashita, who had been subjected to various inconveniences and hardships for sixty days, now living in a rubber plantation, now lodged in a mountain wilderness, had finally established his headquarters in the palace of a Sultan, situated on a beautiful site on the waterfront, and from his quarters was quietly observing the progress of the battle.

Landing Successful

"Suddenly on the other side of the waterway, there flashed a blue signal, followed shortly after by a red, indicating that two corps had successfully landed. Against the dark of night, the brilliant flash of guns seemed almost reminiscent of fireworks along the Sumida River in Tokyo.

"The rays of searchlights began to flash back and forth, but were immediately erased as our artillery corps concentrated its fire against them.

"A violent northeast wind had been consistently blowing. The sound of enemy fire was drowned or carried away by the wind, and we were deceived into believing that the landing of our troops and their subsequent operations were meeting no serious opposition. As the reports poured in from various headquarters, we realized that conditions were becoming exceedingly serious.

"There were many who would no more hear the roar of guns or see the task which they sought to accomplish completed. There was young Yamamoto, a first-class private in charge of a group of soldiers who crossed the waterway in three vessels tied together. He was at the helm of the boat when the enemy's shot struck the engine. Fatally wounded in the breast by a flying metal, he nonetheless managed to steer the three boats to the other side of the waterway. As the last soldier left the boat, he fell shouting, 'Banzai.' When the medical officer gave him an injection, he re-gained consciousness, crying, 'Japan must win—Banzai—Commander, I am grateful to you.' He was only one of the many who gave their lives courageously in that battle.

"In the meantime, the enemy, in their swift, river gun-boats, were trying their best to halt our soldiers in their attempt to cross the waterway. Despite the resistance, however, the Japanese troops, using smoke-screens and such, managed to reach their objective.

Capture Tengah Field

"The following night, another corps crossed the waterway to Singapore and fought its way toward Tengah, whose air base it subsequently captured. By break of day, the headquarters of the corps was established near the air base.

"Wishing to know the condition of a certain corps, I rushed by motorcar to see Mutaguchi. There, I found him apparently wounded, for his uniform was torn by a bullet and saturated with blood. To my inquiry of, 'What happened?' he merely shook his hand, quietly saying, 'Don't say anything about it.'

"It was then that I realized that a violent battle must have taken place at this sector, a hand-to-hand skirmish, for the grenade can only be used within a distance of less than fifteen meters.

"By nightfall of that day, some 1,000 men were reported to have died or to have been wounded.

"On the way to the Tengah air base, I saw innumerable corpses of the enemy, shattered guns, motor trucks, and various equipments lying abandoned and scattered along the road. The bridges, however, were undamaged, an unusual factor in the light of our past experience in the drive from Singora to Johore Bharu. When the soldiers smashed into the enemy's barrack at the Tengah air base, they found the dining tables set in perfect order with its soup plates and bread, a silent verification of the utter amazement and consternation which shocked the enemy at our surprise attack.

Attack on Bukit Timah

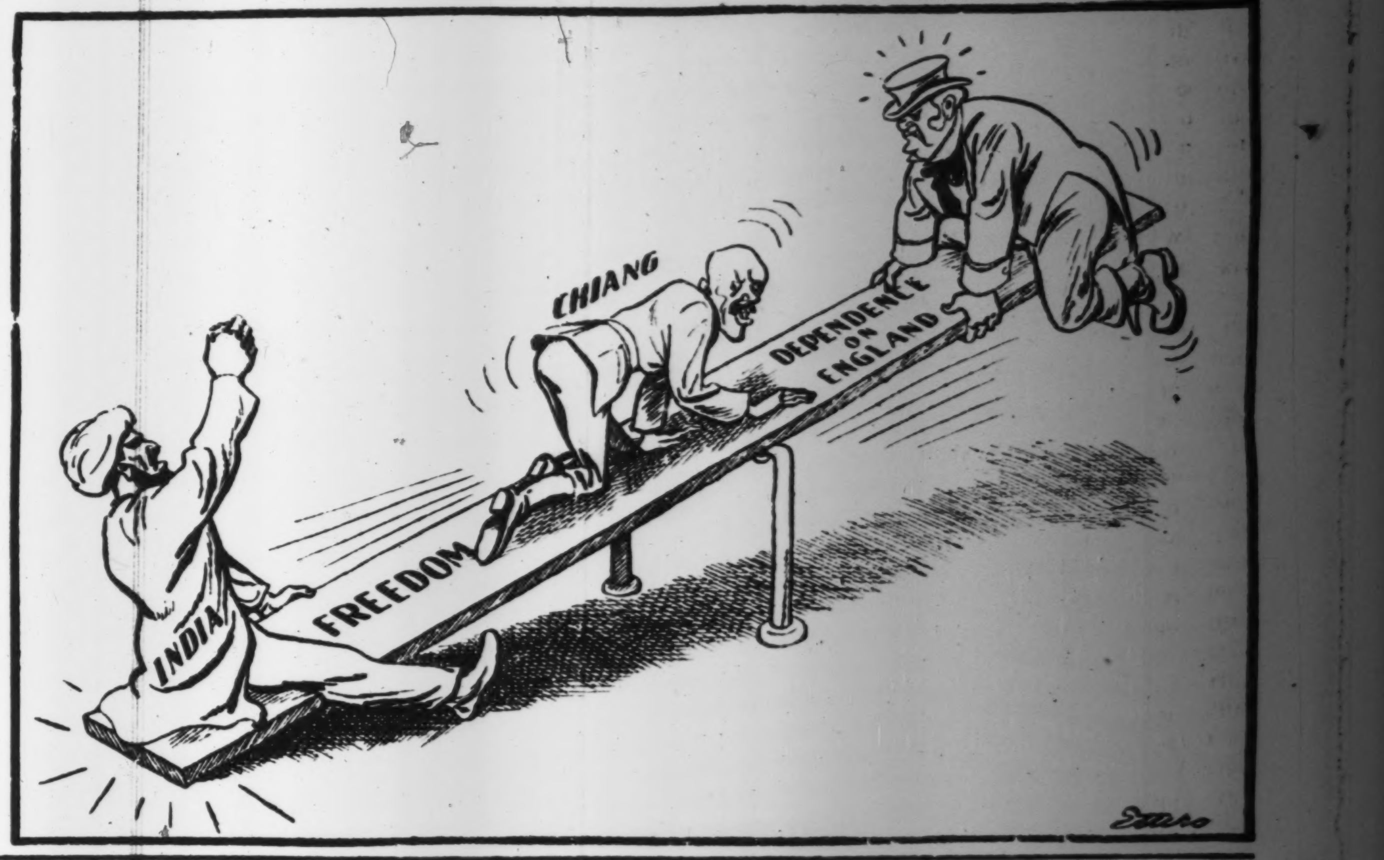
"In the actual siege of Singapore, the problem of reaching the heights of Bukit Timah, the enemy's principal military base, was of first and foremost importance. Our infantry had advanced to the neighborhood of Tengah, but as yet there was no sign of the artillery force. Under ordinary circumstances, the infantry starts its attack supported by the artillery, for the chances of successfully attacking a well-fortified stronghold like Singapore by infantry alone is relatively slight.

"As we were debating whether to follow the regular system and await the arrival of the artillery or to commence our attack, we received a command from the general headquarters ordering us to attack the enemy that night and capture the Bukit Timah heights by the morning of Kigensetsu, a national holiday commemorating the founding of the Japanese Empire. This took the matter entirely out of our hands and settled the question for us.

"It was Mutaguchi's plan to storm the enemy's military base by a bayonet charge, without depending upon the artillery. I was in favor of his plan, for if we were to wait two or three days for the arrival of the artillery, we would afford the enemy a chance to strengthen their fortifications, and to prepare for our attack. As it was, the enemy were still disconcerted and confused, for they had been surprised by our sudden night attack.

"Mutaguchi's proposal was put into immediate practice, and by 5 a.m. on February 11, we had successfully fought our way to Bukit Timah, there to join the other corps.

"With our troops finally stationed at Bukit Timah, we felt for the first time that we were definitely in a position to capture Singapore. That morning, we recommended Lieutenant-General Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, to surrender. In answer to our recommendation, the British began a deadlier, more insistent series of bombardment."



NEW MONETARY TENDENCIES SEEN IN GREATER EAST ASIA

Breaking Away From Gold Standard Is Absolutely Necessary for Building Up New Order

By DR. AKIO HONIDEN
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

Over eight months have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With the successful completion of military operations in Malaya, Burma and other South Sea regions, the improvement in the economic structure of Greater East Asia continues to progress steadily. The most notable is the establishment of a currency agreement with Thailand.

Since the Manchurian Incident, Thailand, the only independent nation in Southern Asia, has adopted a friendly policy toward Japan. But economically, she was under the domination of Great Britain because of large British investments and huge deposit of baht species in London. The recent Thailand-Japan agreement provides the establishment of a central bank under the supervision of Bank of Japan and with a loan of 200 million bahts as reserve fund, it will issue new bank notes. Thus, the future monetary exchange of Thailand with Japan and other countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will now be carried out through the Bank of Japan in yen.

With the economic agreement already concluded with French Indo-China, the declaration of Japanese policy in the occupied areas of the south, and the currency agreement with Thailand, Japanese yen is being firmly established in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Though Europe, for centuries, maintained her position as the world's clearing center this is being supplanted in East Asia today with the establishment of her own money market.

Sound Currency Needed

This is the first step in Greater East Asia economic reconstruction and the extrication of Anglo-American political and economic domination. The most essential factor in the smooth progress of East Asia money market will be the development of sound currency and monetary system in all areas.

In looking at Tokyo as the financial center of East Asia, it will be admitted that it is ill-established for this purpose. For instance when London became the world's foreign exchange center, goods from her colonies were once flown into the British capital and then re-exported to other European countries. Tokyo is a political center but her economic position is yet to be established. There is little influx of surplus capital from various areas and her export of goods is limited. With this economic handicap the Tokyo money market will encounter some difficulties. However, to think it impossible to become the exchange center without the economic power is a fallacy. In the past, politics took a prominent role in economic reformation. The course of currency circulation was governed largely by political influence. During the change, the economic demands must be considered and the policy devised accordingly.

For instance, it may be pointed out that Japan is lacking in purchasing power to import commodities from the southern regions. This is true only if the purchasing power was merely based on her reserve of gold. It is a known fact that Japan's possession of gold and her future prospect of increasing her reserve is extremely limited. However, this can be offset with the maximum export of goods necessary for the development of the southern area and import what is necessary. And if Japan gains control over the growing trade of the continent and south sea areas, she will be in the same position as London was in Europe.

Planned Trade

Thus, a unitary organ to control the trade within Greater East Asia is inevitable. Waste in shipping space cannot be permitted. Surplus and deficient goods of various areas must be surveyed and under one plan careful distribution for the livelihood of the people and the development of its production must be made. When the initiative of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is in the hands of Japan, she must supervise this planned trade.

This, however, does not necessarily mean that all goods will have to be imported into Japan first. Raw materials may be re-exported from Japan in the form of manufactured goods but as for foodstuffs, trade will be done directly in order to save shipping space. If the transportation facilities are under the control of the Japanese, it will still contribute much to the Tokyo money market.

Furthermore, as the War of Greater East Asia is prolonged, the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere will have to contribute to Japan's war efforts whether she possesses the purchasing power or not. Greater East Asia is fighting for the liberation of East Asia and victory will be achieved not by Japan alone but with the mutual collaboration of all the people in Asia. Therefore, while Japan is fully engaged in war production, the inhabitants of East Asia must cooperate by offering labor or by supplying goods. Without this cooperation the defeat of Anglo-American influence will not result in the formation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. To attain an object, certain changes are demanded and without the awareness to this fact the establishment of the new order in East Asia will be impossible. The War of Greater East Asia is being waged on an unprecedented scale and it demands sacrifices equal to this task.

Break Away From Gold

During the past, gold was the means for making international payments. The large gold mines in South Africa and Australia brought about the British economic domination since the late 18th century. And the huge gold deposits in the southern states have built up American economic structure. While the Anglo-Americans are in control of the world gold it cannot be maintained as the medium for trade and

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